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## Resurgence of Fervent Shiite Moslem Sect Shakes Gulf Political Balance

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Shiite and Sunni Moslems have had blood over 13 centuries, each defending a version of Islam. But this time, in the Iran-Iraq war and in other clashes, old fervor combined with modern weaponry threatens the fragile stability of the Gulf.

### IHT SPECIAL REPORT

Along the world's 750 million Moslems, and they dominate every Islamic country but in the Middle East and South Asia. But Shiite Moslems inhabit the strategic area from the Persian Gulf to the Indian subcontinent.

of the Gulf's Moslem immigrant workers are Shiites from Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

#### Resistive Communities

"The Shiite International is going to be a major influence in Middle East politics and agitation in the 1980s," said an Iraqi newspaper editor in exile, himself a Shiite. Others echo his assessment.

Shiite, or the Shi'a, Islam's second family, originated in a schism in 680, a generation after the faith's foundation. Since then, Shiites have dominated the Moslem world, despite recurring friction. In modern times, the Shiites have been a silent opposition in

Iran, but they maintain a cautious official neutrality to avoid a backlash among their Shiite populations. Many Arab Shiites oppose their fellow Arabs in Iraq and sympathize with Iran. They reject the Arab cause championed by Gamal Abdel Nasser and now by Mr. Hussein.

#### Disputed Domination

"Arab nationalism was a disguised form of Sunni domination in the post-colonial era," a prominent Shiite banker said recently in Beirut.

started pursuing their own local political aspirations.

In the wartime atmosphere, Arab Shiites are (yong low: Pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini have disappeared from public display. But, in many cases, they have simply been moved temporarily into backrooms.

#### Anti-American

Western diplomats appear to have little information about Dawa, but Shiite sources close to the movement said that it is anti-American, partly for religious reasons and partly because U.S. policy has ignored Shiite political movements.

leadership, the sources say, Dawa has terrorist cells throughout the Middle East, even in Turkey. The shadowy organization buys guns in Beirut, where weapons are easy to buy, and smuggles them through Syria to militants in the Gulf states.

Most Shiites remain imbued with religious fervor emphasizing devotion to the clergy and the appeal of martyrdom. One devout yet worldly Dawa supporter put it this way: "Martyrdom or victory — and, for Shiites, it doesn't matter which it is."

## Pololes Reject Ruling Approving Unions

By John Darnon

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Warsaw Friday registered the independent union organization called it but at the same time rally attached a provision union must recognize the role of the Communist

union leaders had said pre- that any such attempt to their statutes would be ptable. After the court's de- viously stunned, they that their bylaws had been fully crippled" and said could appeal the ruling. In meantime, they said, they disregard the court's deci- sion work, we will be direct- our statutes as passed by us the amendments intro- duced by the court," the union Lech Walesa said.

## lie in Mexico Strong Quake's Wide Area

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — A severe quake jolted southern Mexico, killing at least six persons and causing widespread damage, officials said. Two other deaths at attack appeared connect- in the tremor.

quake, felt in a broad path as south-central part of Mex- id in northern Guatemala, centered about 150 miles east of Mexico City and reg- 6.5 on the Richter scale — a capable of doing severe dam- according to the U.S. Earth- Information Center at San Francisco.

Cross officials in Puebla, 70 east of the capital, said at least two children died in the vil- of San Mateo Xolco when houses collapsed. They he quake destroyed about 70 of the village. Communities with the town was knocked

officials said a woman died in Puebla and two persons from a wall near a prison fell. At least 180 Puebla chil- suffered minor injuries when panicked at a sports event, they said. Police in Mex- city said one man died there he was hit by a beam.

Lead Cross official in Mexico aid two persons died of heart disease, apparently related to

bled labor scene. Among them was what action, if any, Solidarity might take to protest it.

The union leaders gave no indication that they would call an all-out general strike. In recent days, Mr. Walesa and others have cautioned workers that a strike is the ultimate weapon and should be used only as last resort.

Mr. Walesa, looking plump, said that the question of what steps to take would be considered at a meeting in Gdansk Monday. "We do not want to act quickly and in anger," he declared.

After the five-hour court ses- sion, Mr. Walesa and the other union leaders strode brusquely through the corridors and down the stairs of the civil court building as crowds surged around them chanting, "Strike, strike."

Addressing 3,000 supporters outside the court, which was festooned with banners reading, "We demand registration," Mr. Walesa accentuated the positive — that the union had obtained legal status.

But then, referring to the riders added by the court, he shouted into a microphone, "This is not what we wanted. This is not what we wished. They cannot do things to us we do not want done."

#### True Significance

The climax to Solidarity's monthlong battle for registration was so unexpected that for a moment it obscured the true significance of the day's event — that for the first time in any Soviet Bloc country the government gave official recognition to a trade union outside its control.

The right to form independent unions and strike were wrested from the state in the historic agreement signed in Gdansk on Aug. 31 after weeks of strikes that paralyzed the economy and brought the government to its knees.

The accord has opened the way for a liberalization in other areas and has raised concern in the Soviet Union and other Socialist neighbors that Poland may be deviating from the orthodox Communist road.

The clauses that were attached to the statutes without the consent of Solidarity leaders call upon the union to abjure becoming a political party, to uphold Poland's system of alliances with Socialist countries and to respect the leading role of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party in the state.

The strike leaders agreed to all of these provisions in the Gdansk agreement and have publicly pledged to honor them. But they took the position that they did not belong in their statutes, which per-

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Crowd waits outside Warsaw Civil Court for judge's ruling on independent unions. Placard reads, "We demand registration of Solidarity," the grouping led by summer strike leader Lech Walesa.

## Thatcher Plans Cut in Arms Budget U.K. Falls Short of NATO Goal

By Leonard Downie Jr.

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Economically depressed Britain appears to be unable to fulfill its commitment to increase military spending by the NATO target of 3 percent above inflation each year and has already begun to curtail military procurement and deployment.

In a renewed effort to hold down government spending as part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's monetarist economic strategy, the Treasury has put a lid on military spending for the rest of this year and recommended that more than a billion dollars a year be cut from planned increases in military spending over the next three years.

This could mean that Britain's military spending would rise by only half the 3-percent NATO target through 1984, although Mrs. Thatcher's defense secretary, Francis Pym, said Friday that final decisions have not yet been made.

But military officials have acknowledged that the 3-percent target is unlikely to be met this year.

Military officials and commanders are fighting the Treasury's spending restraints in a bureaucratic battle that became public here Friday with the leak to Britain's domestic news service, the Press Association, of secret government documents revealing the Treasury's plans and the military's objections. Mr. Pym has acknowledged the authenticity of the documents and begun an investigation into their leak, which violates Britain's Official Secrets Act.

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Even before Mr. Biffen sent his letter recommending the new cuts, the military chiefs complained to Mr. Cooper at a meeting in August, according to another secret memo, that they were being given too little money for major weapons programs, including purchase of new Challenger combat tanks for the army, replacement of Jaguar aircraft for the air force and replacement of Sea King anti-submarine helicopters for the navy.

Overall Picture

Mr. Pym then said at another meeting two days later, according to the documents, that he "could not rule out the option of slower progress towards plans to improve manning levels in the army over the next few years."

Britain's chief of staff, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, responded that the military chiefs would prefer to review Britain's overall military commitments instead. Present and former military

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## Small Italian Steelmakers Find Success Upsets EEC

By Jonathan Kandell

International Herald Tribune

BRESCIA, Italy — On a continent where the lines between government and private enterprise are increasingly blurred in the big basic industries, the steelmakers nestled here in the foothills of the Italian Alps are still textbook models of capitalism.

The Bresciani, as they are known, want nothing to do with government subsidies or protectionism. Year after year they invest in technology to boost their productivity. By skillfully finding markets at home and abroad, they manage to operate their mills at nearly full capacity. And while the steel industry in Europe and the United States has been in deep crisis during the last five years, these small Italian entrepreneurs have been chalking up profits and have avoided firing any workers.

So in theory, the Bresciani perform pretty much the way the European Economic Community, headquartered in Brussels, says it would like to see Western Europe's steel industry function.

Yet the Bresciani have been the target of repeated warnings from EEC policymakers who want them to accept limits on their output, jack up their prices, and generally get in step with the rest of Europe's limping steelmakers.

Privately, some EEC bureaucrats acknowledge their attitude toward the Bresciani is contradictory.

"I've got a lot of sympathy for them — say what you will, they're superb entrepreneurs," conceded an EEC official. "But these are not normal times. And the only way the steel industry in Europe is going to pull out of its crisis is if everybody observes the rules."

#### Luigi Lucchini

Luigi Lucchini, a rags-to-riches businessman who has emerged as the leader of the Bresciani, says he and his colleagues can do without such sympathy.

"All we want is that governments should leave us in heavenly peace," he asserted, joining his palms in a pleading gesture. "The rules the EEC wants to impose make no distinction between big and small producers, or efficient and inefficient ones."

The Bresciani account for about five million tons of steel production a year, only 4 percent of Western Europe's output. But with the steel market a shambles, they have become a thorn that can no longer be ignored.

Other steelmakers call for mandatory production cutbacks ranging up to 30 percent. The hope is that steel prices will rise enough to restore profitability to the troubled industry.

During the economic boom days of the late 60s and early 70s, most European countries invested heavily in steel expansion. Then came the 1973 energy crisis, the world

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## Iraqis Claim Capture Of Major Iranian Port

By Nicholas B. Tatro

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iraq said that its tanks and troops captured the vital Iranian port of Khorramshahr Friday in what it portrayed as its greatest victory of the Gulf war. It also claimed control of the bridge to Abadan and said that key Iranian oil city had practically been captured.

Iran's official Pars news agency claimed, however, that Iranian troops, marines, military cadets and revolutionary guards still were fighting off an Iraqi flank attack at Khorramshahr's eastern approach. Pars made no direct comment on the Iraqi claim.

"The Iranian flag was lowered from over the government house in Mohammara [the Arabic name of Khorramshahr] and the Iraqi flag was hoisted over the building to declare the return of the city to Arab rule forever," said an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

The battle for Khorramshahr has been one of the toughest of the war between Iraq and Iran. The Iranian province of Khuzistan, the heart of the nation's oil industry, has a large minority population of Arabs and is called Arabistan by the Iraqis.

#### Artillery Fire

Tehran radio said, meanwhile, that Iraq poured heavy artillery fire Friday on the city of Ahwaz, the capital of Khuzistan province.

Iraq has made frequent claims in the past that Khorramshahr, Iran's main commercial port on the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, had fallen. Each time Iran denied the claim.

The Iraqi communique said that Iraq's defense minister, Gen. Adnan Khairallah Talhafi, had telephoned the news of Khorramshahr's capture at midday to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. "Our troops and tanks have captured the city's main bridge on the Karun River and all the residential buildings overlooking it," the communique said.

The Iraqi command said that its forces also had captured the bridge that provides the link between Khorramshahr and Abadan, nine miles to the southeast on the eastern coast of the Shatt-al-Arab.

"This locked the last link in the chain of Iraqi armor besieging Abadan from all directions," the communique said. "Abadan is as good as fallen from a military standpoint."

The Iranian command said earlier that at daybreak hand-to-hand combat flared into a seventh straight day in the streets of Khorramshahr.

The Iraqi communique claimed that hundreds of Iranian revolutionary guards had been killed in the seven days of fighting that preceded the city's fall.

Nearly all of Khorramshahr's estimated 150,000 inhabitants were reported to have deserted the city before the Iraqis captured its harbor and northern sector at the end of the first week of the war. The northern sector is the smaller part of the city, separated from the rest by the Karun River.

It was then that Iraq made the first, premature declaration of Khorramshahr's fall on Sept. 25. The Iraqis then bogged down on the main river bridge that connects the northern area with the rest of Khorramshahr.

Meanwhile, Pars said Friday that helicopter-borne Iranian paratroopers held hit-and-run attacks in the central sector of the front, knocking out 19 Iraqi tanks. Iran also claimed that its air force drove Iraqi bombers away from its huge offshore oil terminal at Kharg island, 150 miles southwest of Abadan in the Gulf.

An Iraqi communique claimed that six Iranian tanks and three rocket-launching batteries were destroyed in the Abadan-Khorramshahr-Ahwaz area of operations at the southern end of the front.

On Thursday, the Iraqi command said that its forces in Khuzistan province had blown up key sections of the main pipeline connecting the Abadan refinery with Tehran. The Abadan refinery, one of the world's largest, supplied 60 percent of Iran's oil consumption before the Iraqi invasion on Sept. 22. "Iran is now without refined oil," the official Iraqi news agency said.

Iran's Oil Ministry announced that home heating oil would be rationed monthly to 133 gallons per home, a cut of about 50 percent from what a middle-income household would burn during the winter. Subfreezing temperatures are routine in central and northern Iran from December to March, and the announcement compounded problems for Iran, which has rationed gasoline since the beginning of the war.

## U.S. Hints Arms Aid If Captives Are Freed

By Richard Burt

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is holding out the possibility of restoring a military supply relationship with Iran if the hostage crisis is settled in the near future, Carter administration officials say.

The officials said, however, that despite encouraging statements from leaders in Tehran this week, there was still no firm basis for believing that the hostages would be released soon. Clearly trying to dampen such expectations, Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, Thursday declined to

comment on reports that Iran was ready to resolve the issue and add: "We are all best served by not drawing overoptimistic conclusions."

Other officials said the administration was waiting for the Majlis, the Iranian parliament, to set the conditions for the release of the 52 Americans, a process that is scheduled to begin on Sunday.

Pending a decision by the Majlis, officials said the administration was keeping its options open for meeting any formal conditions, including a possible Iranian request to obtain military equipment that has already been purchased from the United States.

Officials said that if the parliament were able to agree on formal conditions, one of the most sensitive questions that might confront President Carter would be whether to allow Tehran to obtain about \$400 million in military hardware and spare parts purchased earlier under the Shah. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and other senior officials have been careful not to rule out the possibility that some limited military shipments could go to Tehran

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## INSIDE U.S. Prices Up

Led again by food prices, the U.S. Consumer Price Index rose 1 percent last month, a sharp increase over the 0.7 percent increase in September. If the 1 percent rate were to be sustained for a year, it would mean an annual inflation rate of 12.7 percent. Page 11.

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## Test Detects Sense of Direction Humans, Too, Can Find the Way Home

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Our heads are natural magnet-compasses that can tell us the rough direction of even if we have been carried 40 miles away on about routes and blindfolded, according to a series of experiments in Britain.

Robin Baker, reporting in Science magazine, said it has been known for years that many animals — including snails, bees, fish, bats, rats and — can get home when released far away. Theism operating in most of the animals is be- to be an ability to read the earth's magnetic od to sense from that reading the direction of

no one had thought to test humans for the ability, Dr. Baker said, so he did.

recruited students at Manchester University in and took them on circuitous trips to different as varying from 5 to 40 miles from home point. The students were blindfolded and were with no talking allowed on the trip, to their routes.

routes contained varying degrees of trickiness. backtracked, some took long, slightly curving

roads, some took detours through the maze of streets in suburban housing tracts.

When the students arrived at their secret destinations, they were taken from the van one at a time and asked, while still blindfolded, to name or write down the compass direction toward home.

To check the results of the experiment further, Dr. Baker tied six-inch bar magnets to the heads of some of his subjects. He reasoned that the magnets should cancel or distort the wearers' ability to sense the earth's magnetic field. So he expected this group to be less able to point toward home.

Out of 127 estimates by students not wearing magnets, 85 were correct to within about 45 degrees, or a one-eighth segment of the compass circle. Of those 85, 40 were within about 20 degrees and 26 made it to within about 10 degrees of the right direction.

If the estimates had been a matter of sheer chance, there should have been just as many pointing in exactly the wrong direction as the right direction. Actually, only half a dozen students named exactly the opposite direction from home.

The students with magnets on their heads did significantly worse. In four groups, two with magnets and two without, the students with magnets got the direction wrong by an average of 50 degrees more in one case, and by 25 degrees more in the other.



# E. German Currency Move Seems to Be Tactical Success

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Following the workers' challenge to the Polish leadership, East Germany may well see its decision to cut back on communications with the West as a tactical success.

A week after the East German authorities virtually doubled the price of currency exchange fees for visitors from the West, the number of entries was cut by 58 percent, according to an official West German count, without any appreciable loss of hard-currency income to the East German government.

West Germany, which provides most of the visitors and the vast sums of money needed by the East

people on pensions and for families with children among the 8.1 million West Germans and residents of the western sector of Berlin who visited East Germany last year. The official explanation for the increases, considered preposterous by East Germans who know that a Deutsche mark gets 5 ostmarks on the black market in the eastern sector of Berlin, was that West German currency was losing its value because of inflation.

## Information Control

To most Western analysts, the decision to increase the fees was the most obvious means at the hands of the East German leadership to limit contacts with the West at a time when dinner-table discussion of the events in Poland with relatively affluent West German family members could serve no useful purpose.

The East German government is already at an immense disadvantage, in comparison with its Warsaw Pact allies, in controlling the flow of information to its citizens because West German television can be easily watched by three-quarters of the population.

The analysts said that, although there had been virtually no signs of any East German labor unrest since the Polish strikes began in August and no unusual problems with supplying basic food and household necessities, the East German government, squeezed geographically between West Germany and Poland, apparently decided to take precautionary measures.

A West European in the eastern sector of Berlin, widely regarded as an unusually keen observer of the East German scene, said that the

reaction of the average East German to the Polish situation had developed in two phases.

The first involved irritation with the labor stoppages, which he said related to a kind of latent anti-Polish feeling, to the fact that Poles were coming to East Germany on shopping trips and the fear that the Polish events would eventually affect the East German standard of living, which with Hungary's is among the highest in Eastern Europe.

The second phase, according to this analysis, developed after the initial victories of the independent unions. There was more discussion, and less bitterness. At some point the East German leadership decided to take steps, although it waited until after the West German elections on Oct. 5, as the official press agency said, because it

did not want to hurt the chances of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

All the Western analysts agree that there is no reason to suppose that the East Germans acted against their will or under Soviet pressure. East Germany's thinking, in any case, would be similar to that of the Soviet Union, which would regard the measures, and the harsh speeches that have followed, as a signal to the East German population that hard times were expected and, with them, greater austerity in ideology and everyday life.

There are already signs, he said, that the Soviet Union asked East Germany to send food and grain to Poland to make up for shortages. Even if the difference were only marginal, the decision to cut down on Western visitors would represent a lessening of pressure in the area of food supplies, he said.

If the East Germans were to judge later that the mood appeared to be unsettled, they could cut off direct-dial telephone communications with West Germany, having already said that they are used for spying by the West.

All the East German measures, including a decision last week to refuse authorization for three West German reporters to cover a church conference, appeared strengthened by the authorities' apparent certainty that West Germany would do little or nothing in return.

# Billy Carter Called Pawn In Spy Plan

British Article Links Libyans, E. Germans

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — A conservative British newsweekly reported Friday that Billy Carter was a pawn in an influence-peddling scheme masterminded by East German intelligence when he went to Libya last year.

The article in the British magazine Now was written by Arnaud de Borchgrave, a former senior editor of Newsweek magazine, and Michael Ledeen, executive editor of Washington Quarterly. Mr. Ledeen said the article also will appear this weekend in the French news magazine L'Express and in the New Republic magazine published in Washington.

The authors also claimed that President Carter, Billy Carter's brother, interceded with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to cancel a planned operation to topple Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi. They said President Carter was concerned about possible Soviet involvement on the side of Libya.

Mr. De Borchgrave and Mr. Ledeen claimed that Billy Carter met in Libya with Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat and George Habash, leader of the most extreme wing of the Palestinian movement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Mr. De Borchgrave and Mr. Ledeen also said Billy Carter collected an extra \$50,000 in expenses from Libya which he did not disclose to the Justice Department when he registered as a foreign agent for Libya in July.

## Telephone Interview

In a telephone interview with The New York Times, Billy Carter said Thursday he met briefly with Mr. Habash on one of his visits to Libya, but the president's brother denied ever meeting with Mr. Arafat.

He vehemently denied receiving any unreported payments from Libya. The De Borchgrave-Ledeen article asserted that both the PLO and the PLFP have connections with East German intelligence. The writers said that Billy Carter's activities were "one piece in a vast international mosaic constructed by Qadhafi, with the Libyan Secret Service — the Mukhabarat — playing a major role, controlled by East Germany."

It also said that, "on a least one and possibly two occasions, President Jimmy Carter personally interceded with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to call off an impending Egyptian operation to topple Libyan dictator Moammar Qadhafi."

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Trudeau Constitution Bill Clears First Hurdle

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's constitution package cleared its first hurdle in the House of Commons early Friday after opposition Progressive Conservatives rushed the speaker's chair and sang the national anthem to protest the cutoff of debate.

Most New Democrats, who had voted with the Progressive Conservatives against limiting debate, joined with Mr. Trudeau's Liberal majority to pass by a vote of 156-83 a motion to send the proposals to a committee of 15 members of Parliament and 10 senators for study and possible amendment.

The vote came shortly before 2 a.m. after the entire Conservative caucus joined in singing "O Canada," and several Conservatives protesting closure demanded that the speaker allow them to speak.

## IRA Prisoners to Begin Hunger Strike Sunday

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Convicted Irish Revolutionary Army guerrillas in Northern Ireland prisons said Friday they will go ahead with a mass hunger strike for political prisoner status at midnight Sunday despite a British government concession that they can wear their own clothes instead of prison uniforms.

The prisoners have demanded special status, or the right to wear civilian garb, refuse work, to associate freely and other privileges. British Cabinet officials have said that the additional demands will never meet.

"We are willing to meet an agonizing death if necessary," the prisoners declared in a statement smuggled out of the Maze Prison, south of Belfast. They said that at least 10 of the 350 IRA men who have been protesting for the changes will start the strike.

## London Times Rebuffs Union Bid to Stop Sale

The Associated Press

LONDON — Management of The Times of London and sister newspaper The Sunday Times rebuffed a final bid by print union last Friday to stop the sale of the newspapers.

Joe Wade, general secretary of one of the unions, the National Graphical Association, said: "It's the end of an era. We feel very sad and despondent. But we must accept the situation." Gordon Brown, managing director of Thomson British Holdings, part of the group that owns the papers, said after the meeting with union leaders that he recommended no change in the decision to sell the papers or close it next March if new owners are not found.

The papers were shut for 11 months last year because of labor problems dealing with manning levels and the introduction of new technology. Efforts are under way, according to Times foreign editor, Charles Douglas-Horne, to set up a consortium to buy the newspapers.

## Communist Talks End With Unresolved Issues

Reuters

BERLIN — An international Communist gathering ended in the eastern sector of Berlin Friday without resolving differences over Afghanistan and Chinese foreign policy.

East German party officials said at the closing session of the five-day meeting, which involved delegations from 116 Communist parties, that the majority of delegates had supported the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But they said that four delegations had objected, they were not named.

The East German officials also said that a large number of speakers had accused China of forming an alliance with the West. Conference sources said that some delegates strongly objected to the criticism, China saying that it was improper to criticize a country that was represented at the meeting.

## Spanish Schools Close to Mourn Blast Victims

Reuters

ORTUELLA, Spain — Schools throughout Spain closed in mourning Friday while 48 children were buried after a mass funeral here. Children and three adults were killed Thursday by a gas explosion in their school.

Officials said that eight others were seriously injured, three of them critical condition.

The explosion destroyed three classrooms at the Marcelino Ugalde school. Authorities said that it was apparently caused by propane leaking from kitchen facilities and accumulating under the classroom work was repairing pipes nearby and a spark, possibly from a cigarette, may have ignited the gas. The Bilbao provincial court appointed a magistrate to investigate the explosion.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

German economy, did nothing in reprisal. A number of East Germans grumbled about the likelihood that there would be fewer visits from gift-bearing relatives and mocked the official explanations of why the changes were necessary, but they went sullenly about their business.

By Oct. 16, when experts from West Germany and East Germany met in Bonn to discuss science and technology, and an East German film week opened in Saarbrücken, the East German leadership could well consider that it had carried off a successful operation in tightening its control over the population.

## Bishop Concerned

The only sign of an open statement of displeasure with the new exchange regulations was a report that the chairman of the East German Association of Protestant Churches, Bishop Alfred Schonherr, had expressed his concern about them to a government representative.

The regulations require that Western visitors change a minimum of 25 Deutsche marks (West German), or \$13.50, a day to ostmarks (East German) on a one-to-one basis. The previous daily minimum was the equivalent of \$7.02 for visits to East Germany and \$3.50 for day trips to East Berlin. Pensioners, who had been entirely exempt, must pay the full amount, and children, who had also entered free, have to pay \$4.05 a day.

The increases are significant for

## Japanese Crop Damage

Reuters

TOKYO — Crop damage from Japan's cool, wet summer could reach 691.9 billion yen (\$3.3 billion) this year, the highest figure since World War II, the Agriculture Ministry said Friday. It said 53 percent of Japan's farmland had been affected and the annual harvest would drop by about 15 percent.

# Majlis Speaker Fuels Hopes on Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Americans can execute immediately," the Majlis speaker said, "for example, unfreezing our bank deposits, pledging to end all interference in our internal affairs, [and] renouncing definitively the plots which it has ceaselessly fomented against us."

## U.S. Set for Clock Switch

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Most of the United States will turn its clocks back an hour early Sunday as daylight-saving time ends. The change does not affect Arizona, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and parts of Indiana, which remain on standard time all year.

The terms to be debated by the Majlis were laid down Sept. 12 by Ayatollah Khomeini, who said the hostages could be freed if the United States met four basic conditions: the unfreezing of the \$8 million in Iranian assets blocked by Washington, the return of the wealth of the late shah, the dropping of legal claims against the Iranian nation, and an agreement not to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

Ayatollah Khomeini did not mention an earlier Iranian demand for an explicit apology by Washington for its support of the late shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and his policies. Other Iranian officials, however, said that the 80-year-old imam, or spiritual leader,

had merely forgotten that condition. It is expected to be added to the other four when the seven-member parliamentary commission that is formulating Iran's final demands reports to the Majlis on Sunday.

Optimism about the debate has been fueled by Mr. Khomeini, an Islamic fundamentalist, who early in the week said that as far as he was concerned, Washington had already apologized for its previous actions in Iran, even though that apology still remained to be put on paper.

Mr. Khomeini also said that it was his impression — presumably from secret communications transmitted to Tehran through neutral embassies as well as his brother's — that the United States was preparing to meet Ayatollah Khomeini's basic demands.

Skepticism, however, hinges on the fact that in the past all moves toward finding a rational and face-saving solution to the hostage crisis have been blocked by the militants, who, in the face of the domestic disorder in Iran, have easily been able to frustrate any deal that would free the hostages that have proven so useful to them politically.

## 4 Arrested in Milan

### As Ransom Bid Fails

The Associated Press

MILAN — Four members of an Italian-French gang that kidnapped an Italian industrialist were arrested here after failing in an attempt to collect a ransom from the victim's family, police announced Friday.

Corrado Mavri, 38, abducted in Grenoble, France, and held three days, was released when his kidnappers believed a ransom of 3 million Swiss francs (\$1.8 million) had been paid. Police said two Frenchmen and two Italians were arrested while trying to pick up the ransom near Milan's Cathedral Square.

# IRAN: FROM PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO WAR AND RUIN.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the 61st birthday of the late Shahanshah.

"GOD WILLING, I SHOULD UTILISE ALL MY EFFORTS TO CONSTRUCT A MODERN AND PROGRESSIVE IRAN ON SOUND AND STRONG FOUNDATIONS SO THAT MY PRESENCE SHOULD NO LONGER AFFECT THE DESTINY OF THE COUNTRY."

It was in these terms that the Shahanshah of Iran spoke to me in 1963 of the bold new program of social and economic development enthusiastically approved by a nationwide referendum.

From 1963 to 1978 per capita income rose from \$100.00 to more than \$2,000.00, the number of universities and higher educational institutions rose from 10 to 184, attendance in elementary schools rose from 200,000 to 16,000,000 children, unemployment was completely wiped out and a solid industrial infrastructure was created.

Iran was then a prosperous country where all the religious and ethnic minorities fully cooperated towards raising the standard of living while taking pride in the 2,500 year old culture of Persia. Iran was then respected by all, and ranked prominently within the community of nations. Iran possessed a highly disciplined army whose mere existence sufficed to discourage adventurers while assuring the stability of the whole region. Iran was then a country which peacefully retrieved its sacred land grasped by colonialism. Iran was also a country about to enter the third millennium with assurance and optimism; international experts unanimously predicted that by the year 2000 per capita income at constant prices would exceed \$8,000.00, illiteracy would be totally wiped out and the economy sustained by industries of all kinds instead of revenues derived from oil, and they predicted a multi-cultural country with social unity. In brief, a prosperous and rejuvenated nation faithful to its historical values, in harmony with its spirit and character and open towards the future.

Unfortunately, with the departure of the Shah, reason was also dethroned and the gigantic realizations came to an abrupt end at the very threshold of total success. Indeed, a rare historic opportunity was missed and the ambitious visions for the future shattered.

It took less than two years for a group of backward and bloodthirsty mullahs with their accomplices to reduce to ashes and rubble Iran's momentous achievements, to awaken old superstitions, to sow dissension and intolerance, to expose our sacred land to foreign invasion and the entire region to a fratricidal war.

Today, eighteen months after the departure of the Shah, Iran is a country in ruins, an outcast from the international community, a country invaded by foreign armies, and on the verge of disintegration and dismemberment. And if today, our valiant soldiers succeed in resisting heroically here and there, it is still thanks to the discipline, training and modern equipment they received from the hands of the Sovereign, the Shahanshah of Iran.

It is high time for the proud and suffering people of Iran to awake and chase away both the invaders and those who with their foreign sponsors have led their country to such a catastrophe.

On this day, October 26, which commemorates the anniversary of his birthday, and at a time when our beloved country is in the midst of its darkest hours I deem it fit to recall one of the last messages of my brother which gives us hope and courage for the future:

"TODAY OUR GREAT CIVILISATION MAY HAVE APPEARED TO HAVE DIED FOR ALL TIME. I BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT LIKE THOSE POWERFUL RIVERS THAT DISAPPEAR UNDERNEATH MOUNTAINS, LOST TO VIEW, ONLY TO EMERGE LATER IN FULL FORCE, PERSIAN CULTURE WILL RISE TO THE SURFACE AGAIN, NOURISHED BY THE VALUES, CREATIONS, THOUGHT, TALENT, AND EFFORT OF OUR PEOPLE. FROM THEIR TRIALS WILL BE REBORN BOTH SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL VICTORIES."

ACHRAH PAHLAVI  
12 Avenue Montaigne  
Paris 75008, France

# Resurgence of Shiite Moslems Shakes Up Gulf Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

— snail-paced infantry advances behind saturation shelling — minimizes casualties among Iraqi troops, who are largely Shiite rank-and-file commanded by Sunni officers. "Baghdad does not want emotional burial scenes arousing the Shiite community," an analyst said.

Most Dawa activity is targeted against Iraq, whose big Shiite population is a potential fifth column for Iran. The Iranian government, which has called for a Shiite revolt against Mr. Hussein, is publicly supporting Ayatollah Mohammed Hakim, an Iraqi-born Shiite and member of Dawa.

If Mr. Hussein is overthrown as a result of the Iran-Iraq war, Shiite agitation could lead to the breaking of Iraq and trigger chain reactions among Shiites along the Gulf. If Iran loses the war, Shiite subversion will pose a new threat to the oil fields.

This possible threat to oil supplies extends to other Gulf states where a sympathetic Shiite population could provide the sort of indigenous water-for-fish backing that the Palestinians, for example, have received.

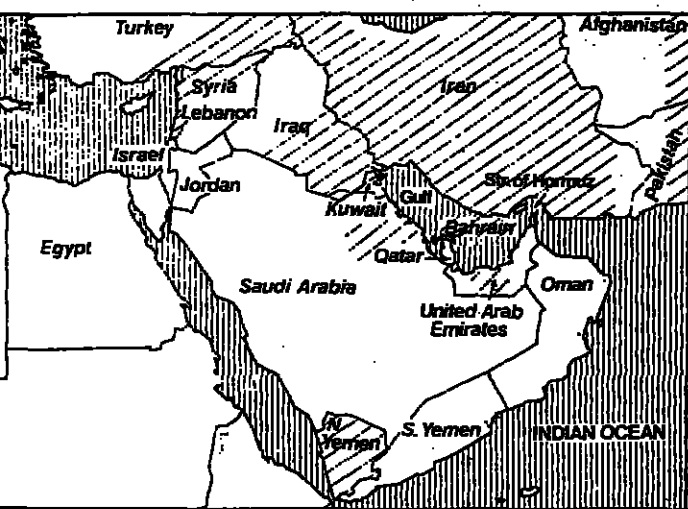
Arab leaders, conscious of the general problem, have been spending lavishly to defuse resentment. From radical Iraq to conservative Saudi Arabia, there are new programs for welfare and development aimed at giving the tightly interwoven Shiite communities a greater economic and social role.

But Shiite separatism survives, reinforced by intermarriage and attachment to the clergy, whom they see as political leaders as well as spiritual guides.

## Compromise Opposed

Shiite power is already a growing political problem. In Saudi Arabia, for example, many Sunni traditionalists, whose ancestors razed the Shiite holy places in the last century, oppose any compromise with the Shiites. Behind the Sunni-Shiite friction, there are also the passions of traditional Arab-Persian rivalries, today fanned again by war. When fanatics attacked the Great Mosque in Mecca last year, some shouted: "Kill Khomeini."

In Kuwait, a leading Shiite mullah and his followers were deported to Iran last summer, and rival Sunni and Shiite candidates appeared for the first time in re-



Diagonal lines indicate those countries situated around the Gulf that have a majority of Shiite Moslems in their populations.

cent student elections, Bahrain has banned Shiite demonstrations.

In Turkey, conflict with the Shiites, known as Alevi and concentrated on the Syrian border, contributed to the turmoil that triggered the recent military takeover. And in Pakistan, the power base of the opposition People's Party is drawn from the country's large, poor Shiite minority.

The Shiite issue deepens Syria's political isolation. The Alawite rulers in Damascus are a type of Shiite, making Syria the only Arab country under Shiite control — and, with Libya, Iran's only Arab supporter. Syrians are 90 percent Sunni, however, and Sunni opposition has caused mounting bloodshed in recent months.

In this respect, Syria is a mirror image of its neighbor and rival, Iraq: a large Sunni population ruled by a Shiite minority as against the Iraqi Shiite majority ruled by Sunnis.

## Force in Lebanon

The Shiites' new mood is seen clearly in action in Lebanon, where a Shiite paramilitary force, Amal, is warring against Palestinian guerrillas. Amal's leader, Nabih Buri, a sophisticated lawyer with an American wife, raised his army from the Movement of the Dispossessed, founded by Imam Moussa Sadr, an Iranian-born mullah who led Lebanon's Shiite resurgence until his assassination last year in Libya.

"The Shiites are a fanatical, destabilizing force," said a Western specialist who is alarmed by their new assertiveness and skeptical about their political maturity. Explaining Shiite Moslem characteristics, analysts said that they share a sense of political community, a feeling of injustice and an ambivalent psychology emphasizing religious authority and stressing the shortcomings of any leadership.

"It is symptomatic that the Iranian mullahs, even in power, spend so much time bickering among themselves," an Arab Shiite said.

Leadership is traditionally a problem for Shiites. "Shiite authority is essentially endorse, not initiative," an Iranian expert said, adding: "Even Khomeini essentially approves mob action instead of telling his followers what to do."

The outstanding modern Shiite theoretician, Ali Shariati, died in obscurity in London in 1976. His writings, banned in Iran in the shah's time, are also banned in the mullahs' Iran because Shariati, who used some Marxist terminology to redefine Shiite ideology, was accused of being an Islamic Marxist.

## Sources of Unity

Still, the Shiites are unified by their common beliefs and by traditions dating back to the origins of their sect.

The two sacred cities of the Shiites — Kerbala and Nejef — are an hour's drive south of Baghdad, and 10 miles apart, on the dusty Iraqi plain. Gold-domed, blue-tiled mosques, rising above the flat-roofed bazaars around them, are the burial shrines of the founding martyrs of the faith: Ali and Hussein.

The two martyrs, the son-in-law and a grandson of Mohammed, were slain in the Islamic schism 35 years after the Prophet's death. Control of Islam passed to the Sunni Moslems, leaving the Shiites — a contraction of their full name, "Followers of Ali" — with the conviction that a divinely inspired leader will emerge one day to recapture Islam.

Besides this messianic ideal, scholars say the Shiite mentality emphasizes centuries-old feeling of guilt. Hussein was betrayed by his own followers in a climactic

battle at Kerbala, and Shiites annually engage in a week of ritual flagellation, cleanse this guilt with their blood.

This ritual ends with a ceremony called Ashura during which Shiites chant the historical drama of the martyrdom of Hussein. In a typical Ashura, Shiites are carried in procession, creaking bamboo cane trailing wires from the m phones that relay their work loudspeakers on minarets.

Shiite believers, thousands them, march through the st slashing their shaven heads short swords. The air thickens the smell of blood. Many mark collapse, but most recover within minutes from wounds that w normally require hospitalization.

## Blessing and Burial

Shiites cling to their ritual of vances — for example, bury their dead to be blessed in the bala mosque and buried in N. On a typical Friday, the streets around the Kerbala mosque are thronged with mini-vans carrying the family of a deceased son, whose body is strapped to roof in a rickety coffin.

Before the Iran-Iraq war, Kerbala and especially Nejef were national shrines, and many Shiites lived and studied in the cities. Iranian believers don gold for the mosques' domes crystal for mirrored ceilings, signed to suggest infinity. A Mecca, non-Moslems are for den entry.

Ayatollah Khomeini spent years of his exile in the intense religious atmosphere of Nejef, chief Shiite shrine, Ayat Abul-Qasem Khokh, who alone the authority to proclaim Ayatollah Khomeini the long-awaited imam of the Shiites, still live Nejef.

Today, Iraq has strongly asserted government authority in Shiite strongholds. "Everything a gift from God and from P dent Hussein," a mosque attendant told a reporter. Ayatollah Khomeini's main Iraqi follower Mohammed Baqer Sadr, was cut last April together with sister. A warren of mid-t shops, which used to cluster around the blue-tiled mosque, have been bulldozed, creating open spaces that facilitate control.

Iraq, it is clear, is braced for potential Shiite problem. One long-time Middle East server, assessing the situation summed it up like this: "The combination of Shiite emotionalism and their general lack of political experience — lack with their proximity to oil fields is a troubling element of instability. A very troubling element."



# S. Aide Warns UN of Breakup of Iran

**Bernard D. Nossiter**  
New York Times Service  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A United States aide to the United Nations Security Council has warned that the Iraqi invasion of Iran threatened to break up Iran and endanger stability in the Middle East.

Mr. Nossiter, the chief of the U.S. mission to the Security Council, was the only member to criticize either the invasion or the Iraqi threat to break up Iran during a brief session Thursday.

Mr. Nossiter said that the United States must be opposed to membership of Iran. Mr. Nossiter said that the United States must be opposed to membership of Iran in the interests of the peace and prosperity of the region as a whole. The national interest of Iran is threatened by the invasion.

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Donald McHenry

**Iranian Hint**  
Ranking Iranian diplomat hinted that council condemn of Iraq and a call for the withdrawal of its troops would force Iran to heed the council's pleas for the release of American hostages.

Shams Ardekani, head of mission to the United Nations, did not mention the hostages specifically, but he asked, "If the council did carry its mandate would it not have ample proof of its moral authority?"

involve both Iran and Iraq in the process of drawing up a council resolution to halt the hostilities.

In his speech Mr. McHenry hinted at several of these features. "Territory claimed by both belligerents should be the subject of peaceful negotiations," he said, adding that the council should "assist Iran and Iraq to achieve a cease-fire, to begin withdrawal and to initiate a process of negotiation in a manner acceptable to both."

Norway alone alluded to the proposal for UN observers in a demilitarized zone. Its delegate, Ole Alvard, urged "internationally supervised withdrawal of all foreign forces from territory acquired through force."

# Unions Reject Ruling Approving Unions

(Continued from Page 1)  
matters of organization and jurisdiction.

Unions and experts advising union asserted that the addition of the new rule was an attempt to rule on the status of the union. They would appeal the decision to the Supreme Court. The union seems murky because the union law was passed by the state only last month.

In addition, the court struck out the statutes that meted out procedures for setting a strike on the grounds that such provisions must await legislation now drafted by a parliamentary commission. The commission representatives from the union.

Unions agreed during the session to a wording of a that permitted party officials to provide their own official positions upon the union. The earlier version would have forced them to resign before they wrote in everything we want and excluded what we don't want. The union commented on the union's desire to attract the Jewish vote in the presidential election next month.

Mr. Muldoon said that he believes U.S. decisions this year have been strongly influenced by Mr. Carter's electoral considerations rather than by principles.

Early in Mr. Carter's presidency, Mr. Muldoon belittled him as a "peanut farmer from Georgia."

pendent unions. Friday's decision was a show of strength that will further the climate of distrust at home between the unions and the authorities.

Although the leaders were offended by the terms of the decision, turning it into an indignity that constituted an infringement on the Gdansk agreement, the legal status will open doors for them. It will allow them to collect membership dues, open bank accounts and presumably to receive printing equipment, including a one-and-a-half-ton press that the union said was donated by a Swedish labor organization. It was stopped at customs here.

In part the judge's decision caused an uproar because of the manner in which it was delivered. During the proceedings it appeared that the bench was pressing for a compromise under which the allegiance to the party would be contained in a separate protocol but not in the statutes themselves. Mr. Walesa, bathed in television lights, rose to reaffirm that pledge and to assert that Solidarity had no intention of becoming a political organization. Judge Koscielniak repeated it carefully for the court record.

Then, after a brief recess during which union officials all but issued victory statements, he announced that registration was granted. This created such an outburst of cheering that he ordered a recess to restore order. Afterward he announced that he found the statutes in conflict with existing law and was amending them. He abruptly got up and went to his chambers.

What had happened seemed to dawn slowly on the 400 or so spectators. "We have been cheated," a worker yelled out finally. The union officials, sitting in the defendant's dock, conferred hurriedly. "We are stunned — that is all I can say," said Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the chief adviser. "A new union created by the court itself has just been registered," remarked Bogdan Lis, a top Solidarity leader.

Earlier in the session the judge pointed out that the 12 unions registered by the court so far — branch unions that have defected from the old central trade union council but are still dominated by party officials — have accepted the party supremacy clause.

# Muldoon Assails Carter Policies

**New York Times Service**  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister Robert Muldoon accused President Carter Friday of basing aspects of U.S. policy in the Middle East on a desire to attract the Jewish vote in the presidential election next month.

Mr. Muldoon said that he believes U.S. decisions this year have been strongly influenced by Mr. Carter's electoral considerations rather than by principles.

Early in Mr. Carter's presidency, Mr. Muldoon belittled him as a "peanut farmer from Georgia."

# Black Backlash May Harm Reagan's Michigan Drive

**By John Herbers**  
New York Times Service  
DETROIT — When Ronald Reagan received the unexpected endorsement here last week of a nationally known black civil rights leader, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, the Republican presidential candidate wore a smile as broad as the Detroit River.

The endorsement by the former aide to Martin Luther King Jr. seemed to be just what was needed for Mr. Reagan to gain a portion of the black vote in a state where the presidential race has been so close that any defection from traditional voting patterns could be critical.

But Mr. Reagan was barely out of town before the backlash set in. "The Abernathy Betrayal," screamed the headline over the chief article in The Michigan Chronicle, a black newspaper. And Wednesday the 400-member Council of Black Factors in the Greater Detroit area broke its precedent of refraining from presidential endorsements and declared its support for President Carter as a direct reaction to the Abernathy endorsement.

Mr. Carter's state campaign manager, Curtis Wiley, said the incident had injected some excitement into the race and into the black community, where there had been little, and that the result had been a lift for the president.

Mr. Reagan, all sides agree, could still win the state and its 21 electoral votes, in part because the popular governor, William Milliken, has been able to prevent defections by Michigan's block of moderate, moderate Republicans, who have opposed Mr. Reagan in the past as too conservative.

Some recent polls have given Mr. Reagan a slight lead, and a spokesman for Mr. Milliken said that although the race was close, Mr. Reagan was ahead.

**Noneconomic Factors**  
In Michigan such noneconomic factors as the sensitivities of black leaders and the behavior of ticket-splitting Republicans could decide the outcome in one of the large states that have become so important to the two candidates, even though most everyone agrees that the paramount issue is the economy.

The depressed state of the automobile industry, has caused the unemployment rate to soar to levels

approaching that of the Depression of the 1930s — 25 percent in Flint, for example, at a time when the national average is 7.5 percent. The state and local governments are suffering under the burden of reduced tax revenues.

But on that issue the state has seemed deadlocked between those who want to turn over the national economy to Mr. Reagan and those who fear that they would fare even worse under him than under a second Carter administration.

Both sides said the race was so close that it would be decided by those who made up their minds between now and the election on Nov. 4.

Frederick Currier, chairman of Market Opinion Research, said the undecided vote, about 17 percent, was so large that none of the polls to date gave much indication of the election outcome.

Both sides have spent a considerable portion of their campaign resources here in an effort to up the ante by frequent visits to the state by the candidates and their surrogates, extensive television and radio advertising and, on the part of Mr. Carter, a barrage of federal grants.

The grants include a recent \$1.3

million allocation to the United Automobile Workers for crisis centers to help unemployed factory workers overcome alcohol and drug abuse. The automobile union, after supporting Sen. Edward Kennedy in the Democratic primaries, is now employing its full political resources for Mr. Carter, according to both union and Carter spokesmen.

**Bitter Backlash**  
The bitter backlash against the Abernathy endorsement of Mr. Reagan was, in part, a result of Mayor Coleman Young's strong support of Mr. Carter, who, the black leader says, has directed \$1 billion in discretionary aid to Detroit since he became president in 1977. Under the law, that money could have been spent elsewhere.

The black leaders, although many say they are unenthusiastic about Mr. Carter, have mustered support behind Mr. Young for the president. They were surprised by the Abernathy endorsement. Several said their reaction accusing him of betrayal was based on fear that civil rights gains of the last two decades would be rolled back in a Reagan administration.

"We haven't yet realized the

great impact the Supreme Court under Justice Warren had on the rights and welfare of the poor and minorities," said the Rev. Odell Jones, president of the Council of Pastors. "The next president of the United States will probably appoint as many as five justices. That is part of what we are concerned about."

The black vote in Michigan, although only about 12 percent of the total, is important because in the past it has seldom been split. The Reagan forces had been hopeful of accomplishing that this year, and they had spent a considerable amount of energy in negotiating with Mr. Abernathy, a Georgia minister, for his endorsement.

Some of the black ministers asserted that Mr. Abernathy, a former president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, no longer had any national following and would not influence black votes in Michigan.

Of more importance to Mr. Reagan are the moderate Republicans who seldom vote the party line but are now reported prepared to support him, with few defections. In the Michigan primary last spring, George Bush, now the party's vice-presidential nominee, defeated Mr. Reagan. Mr. Bush had the support of Mr. Milliken.

For many years Mr. Milliken had been an outspoken critic of Mr. Reagan, saying that he was too conservative, but recently the governor has been working for a Reagan presidency both on the stump and behind the scenes.

All this has put a new cast on Michigan's presidential politics. Neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Carter has been popular here. President Ford, a native of Grand Rapids, carried the state in 1976 by almost 200,000 votes against Mr. Carter, and Mr. Reagan never had the political base in Michigan that he did in other Midwestern states. Political experts here say this is one reason the state seems to be having trouble deciding how to vote.



**WASHOUT** — Jim Martin, a Santa Fe Railway supervisor, inspects what remains of a railroad trestle that collapsed near Stockton, Calif., flooding a 5,000-acre tract. The flood threatened to damage pipelines supplying fresh water to more than 1 million people in the Oakland area.

# Carter, Reagan Set Tactics for Debate

**By Hedrick Smith**  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — In the presidential debate next Tuesday in Cleveland, which both sides regard as the potentially decisive event of the election campaign, Ronald Reagan and President Carter are preparing for a series of collisions on the issues as well as contrasts of style.

The Republican challenger has said that he sees the debate as an opportunity to come off the defensive on foreign policy and to press Mr. Carter on his record, especially his handling of the economy.

It's a unique opportunity to point out the failures of the Carter record, said Ed Meese 3d, Mr. Reagan's chief of staff.

Mr. Reagan's handlers have set up three days of briefings to prepare their candidate to come across to voters as knowledgeable and reasonable and to reassure the still considerable body of undecided voters that he is neither rich nor risky.

The Carter side sought to structure the debate for a maximum amount of exchange and rebuttals between the two rivals to give the president a chance to show his expertise as well as to go after Mr. Reagan on his specific positions.

"Reagan is vulnerable on both last-minute positions that have the smell of political expediency and in terms of other positions that aren't workable," said John Powell, the White House press secretary. "We're going to have at that in pretty direct fashion."

"We expect Carter to come on pretty hard," Mr. Meese acknowledged. "But it's going to be a lot harder for Carter to engage in low blows with someone there facing him."

the other man's skill. Reagan aides contend that the president, as the incumbent, has an advantage because of his detailed knowledge of the day-to-day workings of government. But Carter lieutenants say that, as the sitting president, their champion has more to lose because the public expects more of him.

For the Carter side, the ideal result would be for Mr. Reagan to make some gaffe that would leave him on the defensive for the rest of the campaign. For the Reagan team, the best outcome would be for the president to come across as tense and shrill.

Neither side is taking any chances. Each has laid out extensive briefings for its protagonist and slowed down the pace of campaigning so that the principals can catch their breath and aides can focus on this one event.

The Reagan camp, following techniques used for the earlier debate with independent candidate John Anderson, is making plans to set up mock panels of questioners during the weekend to run Mr. Reagan through live rehearsals of likely questions.

Although Reagan probably will be shown movies of the 1976 presidential debates to study Mr. Carter's debating style, Mr. Carter's aides said that their man already had watched Mr. Reagan debate several times this year.

For briefings, Mr. Carter will use the extensive question-and-answer briefing books that he normally employs for news conferences. Four years ago, he was tense going into his first debate with President Gerald Ford. Mr. Powell acknowledged, but this time "it's not like this is a situation that is foreign to him."

# McCarthy Backs Reagan, Calls Action 'Consistent'

**By Don Shannon**  
Los Angeles Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Saying he has not had much enthusiasm for any presidential candidate since Adlai Stevenson — including himself — former Democratic Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota endorsed the candidacy of Republican Ronald Reagan.

Mr. McCarthy, whose bid for the Democratic nomination on an antiwar platform in 1968 was credited with a party split that helped defeat Vice President Hubert Humphrey in the election, told a news conference Thursday that he found nothing inconsistent in supporting a conservative Republican.

"I sometimes think I'm the only liberal left," he said. "I think I am more consistent than the Democrats and than Carter."

Mr. McCarthy said he based his decision to support Mr. Reagan on three issues — defense policy, the economy and the conduct of the presidency. In these areas, he said, Mr. Reagan has demonstrated superiority over Mr. Carter.

Mr. McCarthy dismissed Mr. Carter's contention that Mr. Reagan's election would threaten war. He said Mr. Reagan's opposition to the SALT-2 treaty is shared by liberal senators who see the prospect of arms agreement as a continued arms buildup rather than a disarmament move. Ratification of an actual nuclear arms limitation treaty might be more likely under Mr. Reagan than under Mr. Carter.

Mr. McCarthy called Rep. John Anderson's independent campaign no longer relevant. And, while saying that he would not withdraw from an earlier endorsement of Edward Clark of the Libertarian Party, he urged a Reagan vote for those other than dedicated Libertarians.



Eugene McCarthy

der a second Carter administration, he said.

Comparing economic platforms of the two candidates, Mr. McCarthy called Mr. Reagan's program more sound than the Carter program, with the Republican tax proposals less inflationary than Mr. Carter's.

Mr. McCarthy called Rep. John Anderson's independent campaign no longer relevant. And, while saying that he would not withdraw from an earlier endorsement of Edward Clark of the Libertarian Party, he urged a Reagan vote for those other than dedicated Libertarians.

Some of the president's own handlers already are counseling that he should soften what some have criticized as the shrill tone of some of his attacks on Mr. Reagan. "We wouldn't want to look too tough," a senior Carter strategist said. "Being face-to-face is different from speaking out there on the stump."

Some of the Reagan aides are hoping that the president will have a sharp edge, counting on gaining from the expected backlash among voters. But most believe that Mr. Carter will deliver a cool and polished performance, as he did during the news conference that focused on his brother Billy's dealings with Libya.

# U.K. Seen Short of Target For NATO Arms Spending

(Continued from Page 1)  
officials had previously warned that some of Britain's participation in NATO land, sea and air deployment might have to be reduced or abandoned to afford the \$12-billion bill for replacing Britain's multiple-warhead Trident submarine-based nuclear missile system. The recently reduced Trident program remains protected from all cuts in planned military spending.

Mr. Pym has already ordered minor changes in Britain's military deployment, reducing the cruising speed of British ships on NATO duty in the Mediterranean to save fuel, pulling two British frigates out of a NATO exercise in the Mediterranean and canceling joint exercises with Danish forces, according to the documents.

Mr. Cooper warned Mr. Pym in a confidential memo two weeks ago of "evidence of more NATO and international awareness of our reduction in activity levels" at a time when the "international situation had deteriorated dangerously" because of the Iraq-Iran war in the Gulf.

Mr. Pym suggested that the military chiefs consider such savings as reducing war reserves of gasoline, oil and engine lubricants.

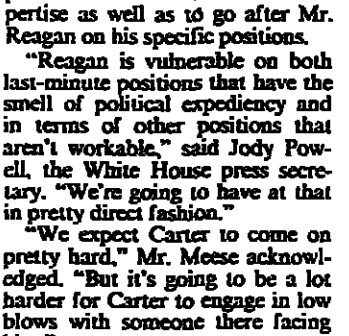
Failing to meet the 3-percent

NATO target for increased arms spending is also diplomatically embarrassing for Britain, which earlier in the life of the Thatcher government had trumpeted its commitment to the target as evidence of its strong loyalty to the United States and leadership among its allies in improving military preparedness.

Despite sometimes heavy-handed pressure from the Carter administration, three other, much smaller allies — Denmark, Belgium and The Netherlands — are already certain to fall far short of the 3-percent target.

In Britain, Mrs. Thatcher had exempted defense along with law enforcement and health, from earlier spending reductions that hit housing, transportation, social security and other welfare state programs the hardest.

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Eugene McCarthy

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**Conveying Reassurance**  
Whichever emerges, the Reagan camp does not want its man to try to make debating points against the president or match Mr. Carter fact-for-fact, on grounds that Mr. Reagan's great strength is in conveying reassurance to viewers with his calm, telegraphic manner, his soothing voice, and his easy smiles and collected nod of the head.

"I think appearance is more important than a whole bunch of facts — how you look, how you act and how you present yourself," said William Timmons, Mr. Reagan's deputy campaign manager. "Reagan will be calm, cool and collected and the president will be tense."

In the preliminary pre-debate maneuvering, each side is seeking to lower expectations and talk up

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## Kosygin's Double

Alexei Kosygin's resignation as premier of the Soviet Union was, like the man himself, and his successor, unremarkable. He left office in poor health, possibly under some pressure, but alive and in no disgrace. That might have been surprising in the pre-Khrushchev days, but it has not been the style of the Moscow bureaucracy for a long time now to purge its leadership brutally. If there is anything to be remarked upon, it is that the 76-year-old Mr. Kosygin has been replaced by Nikolai Tikhonov, 75, in style, background and ideological orthodoxy, practically Mr. Kosygin's double. By choosing Mr. Tikhonov, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues have squelched any speculation that the immediate post-Brezhnev leadership—the Soviet chief is 73 and ill—will differ dramatically from the current aged directorate.

Mr. Kosygin served as premier for 16 years and during that time represented a pragmatic and relatively civilizing force in the Kremlin. In his early years in office he frequently traveled abroad on peacemaking and other diplomatic missions including a trip to Glassboro, N.J., to meet with President Lyndon Johnson just after the June, 1967, Middle East War. He also mediated an end to the war between India and Pakistan at Tashkent in 1965. But Mr. Kosygin's main interest through much of his career was modernizing the Soviet economy, both through decentralization and incentives and technological advancement. His resignation comes at a time

when the Soviet economy is in relatively bad shape. A new Politburo member has just been named to run the agricultural sector and Mr. Tikhonov can be expected to keep an eye on industry.

In some ways, Mr. Kosygin was a modernizer in the mold of China's Deng Xiaoping. He worked quietly from a position near the top to reshape some of the country's basic economic structures. But he lacked both the political skill and personal charisma of Mr. Deng and was frequently frustrated in his efforts to bring about change. Mr. Kosygin had little success in modifying the command economy in the Soviet Union, but his views may have helped crystallize the Soviet approach toward détente and arms control.

The real question posed by Mr. Kosygin's departure is what the next generation holds. The great debate among Kremlinologists is over whether the next wave of Soviet leaders, who were not as fully formed by World War II, will take the country along a new and more peace-oriented path, or will continue in the basic direction laid out by the Soviet Union's post-Stalinist leaders. By appointing Mr. Tikhonov, Mr. Brezhnev has affirmed that where it is within his power, together with his colleagues, he will try to force the future into a mold as similar to the current one as possible. His chances of success should not be underestimated. As Mr. Deng is learning in China, the mold of the past is not easily broken.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## A Test of Character

It seems a fateful irony that the first term of Jimmy Carter's presidency is coming to a climax, in the hostage crisis, with a test not so much of policy as of character. Here after all is a man who, even after he finally found it convenient to point to his experience and supposed competence in governing, has never stopped stressing the personal integrity and moral courage he claimed to be bringing to his high duties from the start. Yet it is precisely these personal qualities that are widely questioned—and in respect to no issue as much and as deservedly as to the hostages. Repeatedly in the past year Mr. Carter has handled the issue in a way that raised suspicions that he had an excessive concern for its impact on his political fortunes. As he enters the election countdown, once conceivably the hostage countdown, Mr. Carter is under a heavy burden to demonstrate that to get the hostages, and thereby presumably to promote his re-election, he will not give away the store.

It can be argued that Mr. Carter should delay any quest for the hostages until after the election, so as to avoid giving the Iranians the negotiating advantage they would seem to hold over him by virtue of his eagerness to bring home the captives by Nov. 4. But so few and slight have been the negotiating openings so far, and so utterly unpredictable are the opportunities that may open in the future, that it would be rash for any president to pass by what he thought was a good opportunity now. Perhaps Mr. Carter, lame duck or re-elected, or Mr. Reagan will be in a stronger negotiating position after the election—without a political need to produce quick results. But what kind of a position, or mood, will the Iranians be in? One can write different scenarios, but that is exactly the point: a flat decision to wait makes U.S. policy excessively dependent on the volatility of the Iranian political scene.

With all due deference to the travail of the hostages, however, there must be limits on what an U.S. president will "pay" for them—whenever the bill comes in. He cannot make promises, say, in the matter of frozen Iranian assets, U.S. financial claims or Iran's demands for the late shah's property, that

bend the U.S. constitutional or judicial framework. He cannot make an "apology" that is untrue to the sense that we believe most Americans have that the U.S. purpose in Iran over the decades has not been a hostile or malicious one. He cannot become, by providing arms either directly or through third parties while the fighting goes on, a military partner of the Khomeini regime.

This is tricky. Iraq, not without provocation, did send its forces into Iran, and the war is being waged on Iranian soil. It is not as though Iranian troops were in Iraq. Yet the United States cannot ignore its own (and its allies') oil, friendship- and strategy-connected relations with Iraq; and it cannot ignore its relations with Iraq's Arab supporters, particularly Saudi Arabia—and even with some of Iraq's Arab rivals, such as Egypt, which is dismayed to see the United States looking "soft" on Iran, whose chief support is Egypt's rival, Libya.

This is why it is so important for the United States, in the company of other nations, to be pursuing a cease-fire and negotiation in the Iran-Iraq war, at the same time that the hostage minuet proceeds. A cease-fire lets the United States help, honorably, to provide Iran a usable return, and it presumably would take the curse off a partial resumption of U.S.-Iran ties as far as Iraq is concerned.

The drama is unfolding in the dark of discretion and the fog of confusion, and so it is hard to judge particulars. For Mr. Carter, however, the challenge is whether he can separate sufficiently his electoral interest and the national interest, where they may in fact not be the same, or even be in contradiction. Does he have the inner strength to pass up a politically tempting deal if the terms are wrong—even if they would not become known for some time? Does he accept that, beyond the terms, the resolution of this problem must leave the United States better placed to deter or to cope with similar problems that may arise elsewhere later? It is a test of character that the president faces, unquestionably the most demanding to have confronted him so far.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Socialists Blocked in Bonn

Special interest attaches to the new distribution of weight within the West German coalition government. There is still no majority in the Federal Republic for Socialist policies. The SPD is still not the biggest party. Let alone possessor of an absolute majority in parliament. On the contrary, the balancing element in the coalition, the FDP, has received demonstrative reinforcement. It may well be that the smallest of the three parties in parliament gained a number of votes from electors who were disenchanted with the no-holds-barred tactics of the two major opponents. But it seems certain that voters from both right and left of center cast their second votes for the FDP in a deliberate move to block reinforcement of the left-wing Socialists.

— From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### A No-Win Situation in Gulf

A classical no-win situation is developing for the West in the Iraq-Iran war. The West does not know which side it wants to win and accordingly hopes for a neat stalemate, ideally with some kind of settlement between Iran and Iraq without any enormous changes, but without being able to play any part in bringing it about. This already seems most unlikely, and must be expected to become much more difficult as the war goes on, which it seems bound to do.

Meanwhile, as the ammunition runs out, the Soviet Union is only too eager to oblige one and all. The Soviet Union's recent East German policy indicates that it is determined to exploit all this to the hilt, and to hell with détente.

— From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 25, 1905

SAN FRANCISCO — Miss Alice Roosevelt, before beginning her transcontinental journey last night, wished to set certain rumors at rest and willingly assented to a brief interview. She wore a dark gray traveling costume, three-cornered hat with feather and her appearance was very natty. "There is absolutely no foundation," she said, "for the absurd story that I dived in my traveling costume into a swimming tank on board ship as the result of a dare from the congressman, Mr. Longworth. Neither did I receive an offer of marriage from the Sultan of Sulu." Mr. Longworth, on being asked regarding his reported engagement to Miss Roosevelt, laughingly denied to say anything.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 25, 1930

RIO DE JANEIRO — Wild rejoicing by the populace, rioting and destruction, accompanied the collapse of the federal government today under the pressure of the rebels. This city assumed the appearance of a revolutionary stronghold, with mobs carousing in the streets and dancing in the glare of incendiary fires in offices of the former government's newspapers. Firemen and soldiers did their best to prevent a widespread loss of damage. Wherever there were rebel forces gathered together there were scenes reminiscent of the manner in which the world greeted the armistice 12 years ago. Bells rang jubilantly, factory whistles sounded and women and children sang and danced in the open.



'We Might Be Holding the Key to Your Presidential Election Too.'

## Kremlin: Bad News for U.S.

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Soviet government is taking decisions which mean hard times for a new U.S. administration—whether it be Jimmy Carter's or Ronald Reagan's. The tough new Soviet and East German line on intra-German exchanges could, of course, be reversed.

Cold War propaganda could be called off. But the Communist Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet meetings in Moscow in recent days have planned how to reduce or limit Soviet "overdependence" upon Western technology, and to make the Soviet Union self-sufficient in food. These imply that a long freeze in political relations with the West is expected.

### Flinchy Ideas

This is especially bad news because both President Carter and Mr. Reagan have flinchy ideas about how to handle conflict with the Soviet Union. Mr. Carter stands bravely up to the issue—in the popular tradition of Woodrow Wilson. Wilsonianism had its day between the two world wars, from his Fourteen Points for ending the war in 1918, and the intoxicating idea of the League of Nations, to today's disappointments with the United Nations. But the ideas of Wilson didn't work. The world was not remade—its "battle flags" furred in the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world," as Tennyson put it. The flags of war still fly in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, the discord of war is not gone entirely even from Central Europe, where the lessons of violence should have been learned by now, if they are to be learned anywhere.

But the conventional rhetoric of U.S. governments, and certainly of the Carter administration, remains Wilsonian. Wilson's vision of world law and world organization appeals to Americans because it generalizes to others the U.S. national experience. If the American people could overcome ethnic and racial division, to live decently with one another, because of law and a Constitution, why can't the international community? The short answer, of course, is that too many people in too many places want irreconcilable things.

### Civil War

The United States and Vietnam's Communists recently wanted irreconcilable things. The United States itself, more than a century ago, had to settle one great difference of domestic opinion by fighting a civil war, its bloodiest war of the century.

The Carter administration nonetheless expects to have gestures of good will reciprocated, in dealing with other countries. Its willingness to be reasonable (or to be reasonable by its own lights, which is not quite the same thing) seeks a reasonable response. The Carter

people can't quite bring themselves to believe that the Soviet Union (or Iran) may have vital ambitions, and even legitimate interests, irreconcilable with those of the United States, for which their people are willing to make grave sacrifices and even run the risk of war. It seems unreasonable. It is the result of some mistake. This mistake, the administration thinks, must be explained to the Soviet leaders, or to the Iranians. Then they will see things differently.

Mr. Reagan belongs to the other mainstream U.S. tradition in foreign relations—the isolationist. Today, of course, it is impossible to be, literally, an isolationist. The isolationist state of mind thus expresses itself in what may be called the adversary approach to other countries. The other nations of the world are summarily counted up as for the United States or against it. There is no room for neutrals or indecision. Rivals of the United States are not thought to be mistaken. They are wrong, even malevolent. They must be dealt with by confronting them with superior military and political power. The contemporary world, for Reagan and the neo-conservative theorists who support him, is a dangerous place with rival governments who need to be told firmly that the United States will take no nonsense.

### Out There

In dealing with the Soviet Union, these two U.S. ways of thought have a common characteristic. In neither case does the Soviet Union exist in the mind coincide with the Soviet Union which exists out there on the other side of the map. The argument between Carter and Reagan is not really between two schools of analysis, two ways of assessing the actual Soviet nation and government. It is an argument between rival U.S. assumptions about the nature of international relations.

The Wilsonian assumes not only reasonableness, but an underlying logic, decency. Good sense can be made to prevail, even if it takes time and persuasion. The isolationist assumes evil. Good and evil are both at work in the world. Governments are active on one side or the other.

But this U.S. dispute is a familiar one. It is the old argument between the secular optimist and the religious pessimist which were both elements in the creation of U.S. civilization. The optimism is that of the 18th century Enlightenment, when it was believed that man's intelligence would at last put an end to superstition and remake society in a logical way. The pessimism comes from those Puritan and Calvinist convictions about the nature of God's relation to man which formed the minds of 18th and 19th century New England and the Protestant South. This includes a strong element of predestination: The few are saved

by God's free grace, and the rest are condemned.

The conflict between secular optimism and Puritan pessimism has always marked the American mind. Political trouble comes when this internal argument over how Americans should think about the world obscures the real things which make up that world. This happens above all in an election year.

### No Abstraction

But Washington's normal temptation is to pay attention to events abroad—in Moscow, Tehran, Baghdad—mainly as factors affecting U.S. domestic politics. They sometimes seem scarcely to be credited with an autonomous reality. But the Soviet government, taking decisions to prepare the Russian people for a deepened struggle with the United States, is no abstraction. The presidential election in the United States seems sometimes like a sleep, in selfish dreams, from which the country must awake with pain.

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## Hostages: Clear Signals Needed

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — If my reliable sources in Tehran are correct, Ayatollah Khomeini is scheduled on Saturday to approve the final draft of a plan for the release of the 52 American hostages.

For the first time, the 52 U.S. hostages have a real chance of coming home—in time to affect the outcome of the presidential election on Nov. 4.

But if long-term considerations are sacrificed to expediency, the hostages' release may do yet more harm to U.S.-Iranian relations.

### Complicated

The hostages' drama has been consistently complicated by crossed signals between Tehran and Washington. The power struggle in Mr. Khomeini's Iran also has aggravated the problem.

Both factors seem to be going home for the same kind of political reasons that led to their captivity. Tehran and Washington are misunderstanding each other again.

When the hostages were seized last Nov. 4, most mullahs believed that the Shah's admission to the United States for medical treatment was a prelude to a U.S.-sponsored counterrevolution. That, we now know, was a figment of imagination. But it was no less influential than a fact.

Today, the same people who saw the United States as the only threat to the Islamic Republic, are making a similar mistake in reverse. They now believe that once the hostages are free, Washington will order Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to call his armies out of Kuwait. Iraq is no more than a U.S. puppet, they believe.

The crossed signals, once again, are unmistakable.

By Jonathan Power

## Northern Ireland: Search for Accord

BELFAST — In 1976, the British government embarked on a big advertising campaign in Northern Ireland with billboards that matched the style of Belfast's traditional graffiti. The slogan read "Seven Years Is Enough, O.K." In one of the British government offices in Belfast, there is a replica of the poster, slightly and cynically modified by its occupant — "50 Years Is Enough, O.K."

There are many observers in Ireland who soberly argue there is no end in sight to the bombing and the killing that has dominated Northern Irish life for 11 years. The majority-Protestant population is not going to give way on its belief that it must be politically dominant. And the Catholics will never be dissuaded from aspiring to a united Ireland. The paramilitaries feed on this intransigence. The British Army of occupation continues to be needed.

Since 1970, more than 2,000 persons have died in Northern Ireland, over 21,000 have been wounded and there have been more than 6,000 bombings. Northern Ireland, which, proportionately, used to have Western Europe's lowest prison population now has the highest.

Next Monday, unless there is a last-minute compromise of some plan, a group of convicted Irish Republican Army terrorists will go on a hunger strike, perhaps provoking another round in the mayhem and killing. Located in the notorious H-block in the Maze prison, the IRA men are demanding to be given prisoner-of-war status, a request that the British government is resolutely determined not to agree to. On Wednesday, in an attempt to compromise, the government announced it would allow prisoners to wear civilian dress.

Nevertheless, although it would be foolish to predict anything in Northern Ireland, it is likely that whatever violence is triggered by what could well be a fast-to-death, the overall annual rate of violence should continue its slow decline. Last year, 113 persons died in the conflict. This year, so far, only 65 persons have been killed.

The changes that have taken place in Belfast over the last couple of years are impressive. People again walk the streets at night. Many of the shops and pubs have removed their protective fencing. Symbolically, the old Opera House has been lovingly and elegantly restored. With its bulging glass front balcony, it is an easy target for a brick, much less an explosive device, but no one has laid a finger on it.

An increasing part of the population is sick of the violence. The paramilitaries find that their support in the community is diminishing. Consequently, the army presence is being reduced. Although still obvious with armored cars and foot patrols a common sight, their numbers are 50 percent down from six years ago.

The intransigence of the political parties still continues, but a large amount of evidence shows that the feelings of the rank-and-file Catholics and Protestants are

coming closer together. But opinion polls show that the present political arrangement of direct rule from London is acceptable to a stable majority in both the Catholic and Protestant communities. Conor Cruise O'Brien puts it tolerably to Protestants because it represents the reality of the situation. It is tolerable to Catholics because it rules out a Protestant-supremacy state.

In the end, however, whether war goes on will depend on creation of political institutions fully acceptable to both Protestants and Catholics. Only if so kind of accord is found will gunmen be finally stunned by their communities.

On the negotiating level, the politicians are no further forward than they were 11 years ago. Measures against the Sunningdale agreement of 1974, when the parties agreed on a formula for power sharing, only to have it sabotaged by the Protestant general strike they have lost ground.

On the level of de facto political arrangements, direct rule, which no political grouping's first choice is working better than anybody expected. Now in its ninth year, has enabled a degree of justice to be administered to become possible a way that never happened under the Protestant ascendancy. I saw over Northern Ireland's domestic affairs from the basic Stormont Castle.

The alternatives to direct rule less viable by the day. Unionism with the Republic of Ireland, although still the goal of a majority of southern politicians, is increasingly "green." The Democratic and Labor Party, the north, can never happen.

In the memorable words of late Cardinal Conway, "You not bomb a million Protestants into the republic." Its polar opposite, full integration into the United Kingdom, the policy of the official Unionists, although on small step from direct rule, is a fairly flawed—the Catholic minority is large enough to make life pleasant for those who tighten the links with Britain rather than necessarily calls for restoration of Stormont, the policy of the Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party.

An independent Northern Ireland, an attractive idea in many ways, is regarded as too much to ask in the dark. In the end, direct rule has become only a viable option, at least for short and medium-term. Its weakness is that in its present form it is not in a long-term basis. The British must come out of this stalemate to give living sanctuary to IRA, who are responsible for the vast majority of the murders. They are only likely to do this if they feel they have a stake in them in which they live. A form of government for Northern Ireland, involving the Catholics, acceptable to the Protestants (called power-sharing) has to be devised.

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# Northern Search for

## Major Soviet Drive Reported Near Kabul

DELHI — Hundreds of tanks and armored vehicles are reported to be moving in a major offensive drive aimed at halting the advance of the Soviet army from Kabul, 62 miles (100 kilometers) southeast of Kabul, Pakistan province, with hundreds of Communist volunteers and tribal fighters, according to a report from a source in the past has been the estimated one million refugees in Pakistan's homeland through Pakistan province. Important supply routes, run through some of them over foot or mule trails.

Details of the latest fighting around Kabul from Pakistan, the Soviet Afghan government has been seeking to recruit mercenaries at many normal Afghan Army report said.

**Assassination**  
Mohammad, Afghanistan's minister of interior, was assassinated by a rebel during an attempt to support of one Pakista Zadrans, according to a report from Pakistan on the incident.

to lure Pakista tribes to government side broke down the assassination, finally to a major Soviet attack in winter, the Kabul report said.

Soviet armored troops through the streets of the capital. Meanwhile, Afghan government radio reported that armed forces "liquidated" a large number of insurgents in the northeastern province of Laghman, where the strategic Panjshir valley is located.

The government troops captured large quantities of foreign-made weapons and ammunition with U.S., Chinese and Pakistani markings from the "terrorist" a broadcast monitored in New Delhi said.

Heavy fighting between Soviet forces and insurgent groups was reported in August and September in the Panjshir valley, with both sides suffering heavy casualties.

A Soviet armored drive to capture the valley from the rebels was reportedly halted last month at Kohat, 50 miles northeast of Kabul, by insurgents who blasted boulders down the mountain slopes, trapping Soviet units.

**Facilities Reported Destroyed**  
NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Rebels in Afghanistan have destroyed more than 100 Soviet-backed government facilities, medical and educational facilities, Western diplomatic sources said in New Delhi.

Because of rebel activity, provincial governments are barely functioning and government officials rarely travel to the provinces from Kabul, the sources said Thursday.

**Karmal Ill in Moscow**  
MOSCOW (UPI) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal will remain in the Soviet Union for several days of rest and medical treatment, Tass reported Friday. It gave no details. Mr. Karmal, 51, has been in the Soviet Union since Oct. 15 and last week met several times with President Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow. Since then, he has been touring Soviet cities.

**Namibia Talks Close Without Cease-Fire Date**  
New York Times Service  
PRETORIA — A UN mission considered formal talks with South African officials here Friday without having secured an agreement on a date for a cease-fire in South-West Africa (Namibia) that the United Nations and five Western nations have been seeking for two and one-half years.

Beeld, a leading Afrikaans-language newspaper regarded as being close to the government, quoted an official source as saying that the diplomatic initiative was designed to forestall international sanctions against South Africa and bring about the independence of South-West Africa was now "dead as it can be."

There were strong hints from both South African and UN sources, however, that another round of negotiations might still take place. Both sides indicated that the talks on Friday focused on the idea of a conference in which the various political parties now represented in South-West Africa would meet with representatives of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is waging a guerrilla struggle against South African forces.

In April, 1978, South Africa accepted the general outlines of a plan for a cease-fire and election that had been advanced by the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada. But recently South Africa and the so-called internal parties operating in Windhoek, the territory's capital, have been demanding stronger assurances that the United Nations would administer the election in an impartial manner.

**Chervenkov, Exiled Bulgaria, Dies at 80**  
The Associated Press  
— Vukko Chervenkov, a Bulgarian communist party chief and during the Stalin era and expelled from and later to party membership, died Wednesday, the Bulgarian news reported Thursday.

Mr. Chervenkov, 80, was the brother-in-law of Georgi Zhukov, who had died the previous year as premier and head of the communist party. He was paroled in 1954 and premier until when he was deposed in a political earthquake that shook communist rule, following Khrushchev's speech denouncing Stalin.

By accused by the Central Committee of fostering a personality cult, Mr. Chervenkov was removed from the premiership, but a deputy premier and education minister. In 1961 he was removed from the Central Committee's Politburo and from the premiership. One year later he was expelled from the party for "anti-socialist activities."



TURNED AWAY — Illegal immigrants in Hong Kong were dispersed by police after facilities were filled on the first day of a three-day amnesty to seek identification cards. After the amnesty ends Saturday, a new law will allow the arrest and repatriation of all illegal aliens.

## Kosygin's Resignation May Signal Shift To Earlier Departure by Aging Leaders

By Thomas Kent  
The Associated Press  
MOSCOW — The resignation of Alexei Kosygin as premier is expected to have little immediate impact on Soviet policy, but observers here believe that it offers important hints about future changes in the aging Kremlin hierarchy.

Western analysts say that the appointment of Deputy Premier Nikolai Tikhonov as successor to the 76-year-old Mr. Kosygin strengthens the hand of President Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Tikhonov's longtime friend and associate. But they say that the new premier's advanced age, 75, indicates that he may be only an interim replacement.

Mr. Brezhnev, 73, announced the government changes Thursday in a speech to the Supreme Soviet. His statement included no praise for Mr. Kosygin, but Western analysts said that Mr. Kosygin apparently left the No. 2 Kremlin post while in good political standing. If so, he joined former President Anastas Mikoyan as one of the few top Soviet leaders to resign of his own will.

The reason given for Mr. Kosygin's resignation was ill health — he reportedly has had at least two heart attacks in recent years. Reports of failing health have often been used by Soviet leaders to disguise forced ousters, but Soviet and Western analysts in Moscow believe that Mr. Kosygin's desire to step down was genuine.

**Wanted to Rest**  
"He has been trying to resign for some time," said a Soviet source who knows Mr. Kosygin's family. "He just wanted to rest, to fish. But other Soviet leaders have been reluctant. Perhaps they have been wondering how to replace him."

Western experts believe that the resignation of Mr. Kosygin — who handled economic affairs and the day-to-day running of the government — may have set an important precedent for other members of the aging national leadership to step down eventually, rather than die in office.

Many past Soviet leaders have clung to their jobs as long as their lives or their political support lasted. But despite a comment in 1976 by a member of the ruling Politburo that 70 was only middle age, Soviet leaders are suffering increasingly from health problems and others may seek an honorable way out of office.

Mr. Brezhnev himself has frequently been ill in recent years but lately he has appeared in better health. Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov, 71; KGB chief Yuri Andropov, 66; Ideologue Mikhail Suslov, 77; and other members of the Politburo have disappeared from public view for long periods and missed major events.

**Downplayed in Press**  
Mr. Kosygin's departure was handled with dignity and downplayed in the official news media. A sign of how similar departures might be handled in the future. The coverage reflected the official view that Communist Party policy takes precedence over the men who execute it.

The departure of Mr. Kosygin took place only two days after the election of 49-year-old Mikhail Gorbachev to full membership in the Politburo, and some analysts believe that the two events could be closely linked.

Mr. Gorbachev is one of the youngest people inducted into the ruling hierarchy since the days of Stalin, and some Kremlin watchers see his election as the spearhead of an effort to bring younger men to top leadership positions. The current average age of Politburo members is 69.

Western analysts note, however, that Mr. Gorbachev appears to have been given responsibility for the agricultural sector, traditionally a difficult political issue because of its history of poor production. Reports released earlier this week indicate that the Soviet Union has had its second poor grain harvest in a row, and Mr. Gorbachev's political future may depend on future agricultural improvements.

## Manila Aide Says Church Group Set Bombs, Calls It Top Threat

By William Chapman  
The Associated Press  
MANILA — An organization of church-oriented activists believed responsible for bombings in Manila poses a more serious threat to the Philippines than armed Communist guerrillas long active in the countryside, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Friday.

It is "the more potent and dangerous group" because of its access to money, talented leadership, and a religious orientation attractive to many Filipinos, Mr. Enrile said in an interview.

At the same time, the defense minister confirmed that official estimates show the number of regulars in the Communist Party's armed force has increased substantially in two years and stands at 5,400, about half of them armed.

Mr. Enrile, defense minister since 1973, is one of the most influential figures in President Ferdinand Marcos' martial law government and virtually the sole source, other than the president, of official information on the several anti-Marcos organizations.

He is currently in charge of tracking down persons responsible for six bombings attacks that have injured more than 60 persons and killed one, an American woman.

Mr. Enrile said the bombings are the work of a faction of an older Christian activist organization that embraces both Catholic and Protestant church members and includes — besides students and workers — many doctors, lawyers and engineers.

**Ideas 'More Acceptable'**  
"This is the more potent and dangerous group," he said, "because they have the capacity to generate more funding. The quality of leadership is higher and their ideas are more acceptable to our people."

There is a moral quality to their movement," he added. "Our people are basically very religious, and religious people have a strong influence on the people."

So far, he said, only a small core of the movement has been identified by authorities. "It is not large yet, but it has the potential for becoming a large force if we do not stop them," Mr. Enrile said.

Mr. Enrile's estimate that the Communist Party's armed wing, the New People's Army (NPA), has 5,400 regulars represents a sharp revision of the rural guerrillas' strength.

For years, the number was officially estimated at about 3,000, and officials felt the group had not grown. The NPA operates mainly in northern and central Luzon, north of Manila, and on the rugged eastern island of Samar. It attempts to grow by radicalizing poor farmers and has achieved success in areas where abuses by the Philippine military are especially severe. It plays a cat-and-mouse game with soldiers and in terms of conquering territory has been fought to a draw, officials claim.

**Government Concern**  
The defense minister's comments were the clearest exposition so far of the seriousness with which the government views the bombings and the potential for more serious trouble from a spreading movement.

During the interview, Mr. Enrile occasionally thumbed through a thick, paperbound report marked "secret," which he described as a new analysis of the organization believed responsible for the bombings.

The organization is loosely known as "Social Democrats" and sprang up several years ago as an attempt to apply Christian thought to social issues in the Philippines. Of its four factions, Mr. Enrile said, one is pro-violence and another does not reject violence as a solution. Out of the violent factions, he said, have grown such splinter groups as the "Light a Fire" movement, responsible for a series of Manila fires last year, and the April 6 Liberation Movement, which has claimed responsibility for several of the bombings in Manila since Aug. 22.

Mr. Enrile asserted that the April 6 group, although an indigenous movement, is directed by members of the American-based Movement for Free Philippines. He cited that movement's leader, Raul Manglapus, and a California businessman, Steve Pankakis, said that after Mr. Marcos issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Aquino on Monday and the network reached him in Boston, it was decided to include him.

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**Aquino Sentence To Be Reinstated**  
United Press International  
MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos said Friday he would lift his 1977 order staying the death penalty for his longtime foe, Benigno Aquino Jr., who is in the United States.

Mr. Marcos told journalists he preferred to wait for the Philippine Supreme Court to dismiss the pending appeals by Mr. Aquino, but said he would lift the order before the court acts if there are delays and if it is necessary.

Mr. Aquino was permitted to fly to the United States this year for heart surgery after more than seven years in prison. He was sentenced to death in 1977 for murder and subversion, but Mr. Marcos ordered a retrial and stayed the sentence after an international outcry led by the United States.

# lear Signal

By W. H. Hatcher  
Mr. Hatcher  
Walter H. Hatcher  
Walter H. Hatcher  
Walter H. Hatcher

the end of the war, and state steel industries that operating could not possibly the huge demand for steel," recalled Mr. "Even the crudest iron could sell anything they

of the industrialists here generation entrepreneurs," a Fenu, director of Bresambor of Industry. They with nothing, and worked for 15 or 20 years. For a crisis is something you e with more investment petition.

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Algeria (sea/air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	195.00	97.50	54.00	195.00	97.50
Algeria (other)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	195.00	97.50	54.00	195.00	97.50
Algeria (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
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Bulgaria (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	355.00	177.50	70.00	355.00	177.50
Canada (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	195.00	97.50	54.00	195.00	97.50
Ceylon (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	195.00	97.50	54.00	195.00	97.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	4,600.00	2,300.00	1,200.00	4,600.00	2,300.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	223.00	111.50	62.00	223.00	111.50
Egypt (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	255.00	127.50	70.00	255.00	127.50
Finland (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
France	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Germany	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	344.00	172.00	94.00	344.00	172.00
Greece (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	672.00	336.00	168.00	672.00	336.00
Hungary (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
India	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Iran (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Ireland (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Israel (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Italy	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Japan (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Kenya (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Lebanon (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Libya (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Madagascar (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Malaysia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Mexico (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Morocco (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Netherlands	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Norway (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Pakistan (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Poland (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Portugal (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	223.00	111.50	62.00	223.00	111.50
Polynesia, French (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	5,400.00	2,700.00
Portugal (sea/air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Romania (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	195.00	97.50	54.00	195.00	97.50
Spain (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	255.00	127.50	70.00	255.00	127.50
South America (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Sweden (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Switzerland (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Taiwan (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
Turkey (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
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Zaire (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00	43.00	172.00	86.00
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 10)

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INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

# Weekend

## Stanley Kubrick Strikes Back With 'The Shining'

by John Hofess

ONDON — "The Shining" is Stanley Kubrick's bid for a super hit, his attempt to even a number of scores. A solid commercial success for the film confirms one of Kubrick's classic beliefs: story interests me sufficiently to spend three years making it into a film, then I will interest many others as well.

It is very difficult to say why I finally decided on a particular story," the 51-year-old said in London recently. "I could find qualities it should have — a strong cinematic potential and interesting characters. But it goes deeper than assessing it on some point system. I think Stephen King's novel had a certain quality that I had not encountered in any fiction of the genre, which tends to suit around a single idea in most other

"Barry Lyndon" still puzzles him. In Paris alone, "Barry Lyndon" grossed \$3 million; in many European countries, it has established a cult following just as in North America "2001: A Space Odyssey" (1968) and "A Clockwork Orange" (1971) have.

"Barry Lyndon" was one of Warner Brothers' biggest grossers internationally — but not in the United States," Kubrick says. "If business had been as good as in Europe, the film would have been a great financial success."

He does not say so directly, but there are persistent hints in his conversation that Kubrick would like to prove to any doubters in the film industry that he can make an American film while living in England, where he has resided for 18 years. That achievement would counter the view that he is in fact an unclashed in her review of "Barry Lyndon," cut off from his American roots, out of touch with contemporary social realities in the United States. He also would like to prove he can make a film that does just as well as any by the so-called "new Hollywood" directors.

"The Shining" is Kubrick's attempt to get back into the mainstream of American commercial cinema. It is not an artistic compromise for him, but it doesn't represent growth, either.

Stephen King's novel is a psychological horror story about a man named Jack Torrance, his wife and their psychotic little boy who take up residence at the haunted and malevolent Hotel Overlook in Colorado during the winter. Kubrick made a number of significant changes in the novel, added by novelist Diane Johnston. Kubrick cites an essay by H.P. Lovecraft, in which the author says, "In all things that are mysterious — never explain." "There are no

creaking doors, no skeletons tumbling out of closets — none of the paraphernalia of the standard horror film. In a story of this kind, establishing believability is the most important matter, which is why I tried to establish a matter-of-fact visual style," he says.

The film's technical expertise is all the more remarkable considering that 98 percent of it was shot at Elstree Studios outside of London. A masterly illusion creates the atmosphere of a huge hotel in the mountains, with scenic vistas out every window.

"We shot in what looks like existing light; an elongated shadows or melodramatic highlights," he says. "It's just the story of one man's family quietly going insane together."

To a considerable degree, I cast the film while reading the novel. Who else but Jack Nicholson could play the father? I think Shelley Duvall, in addition to being a wonderful actress, perfectly embodies the kind of woman who remains married to a man like Jack Torrance, even though she knows he has, on an earlier occasion, in a drunken rage, dislocated their son's shoulder. You certainly couldn't have Jane Fonda play the part — you need someone who is moose and vulnerable.

"Danny Lloyd [who plays the Torrance son] was discovered the hard way. One of my assistants, Leon Vitali, visited a number of cities, Denver, Chicago, Cleveland, conducting interviews with more than 5,000 applicants for the role — that is, young boys who had never acted before. The most promising of these he videotaped doing improvisations and sent the tapes to me. Finally we got down to five, of which Danny was clearly the best.

"Danny wasn't even 6 years old when we shot the film, but judging from his performance you would think he understands everything about acting."

"The Shining" is being marketed in a strikingly different manner from any of Kubrick's other films. This time he wants a big return and he wants it fast. "Anyone who earns film money," he says, "as opposed to earning money in most other lines of work, is doing very well. I've been able to live off films for nearly 20 years now, ever since 'Lolita'."

In the past, Kubrick opened "2001," "A Clockwork Orange," and "Barry Lyndon" in three key cities — New York, Los Angeles and Toronto — which have the highest per capita film attendance in America. He relied on reviews and word-of-mouth to generate interest in the films. Then, anywhere from two to six months later, each film went into general release until it played out.

It was a method that worked for the first two films. "2001" overcame its initial bad press and went on to become one of the top-grossing films in MGM's history. "Yet it only broke even two years ago when a sale of the television rights was negotiated," Kubrick



Jack Nicholson as the berserk father in Kubrick's first horror film.

says. "2001" cost \$10 million to make and its slow payoff, spread over 10 years, meant that a lot of money it earned at the box office was siphoned off to pay interest rates to those who had bankrolled the film. "A Clockwork Orange," which cost "under \$2 million," and grossed more than \$40 million, made a substantial profit — but only after repeat runs in a few metropolitan areas.

With the release of "Barry Lyndon," Kubrick realized that if he wanted to go on making movies that cost between \$10 million and \$15 million, and if he wanted to maintain the creative freedom that he finds necessary (no studio interference during the making of a film and the final right to cut), it was imperative

that he find a better way of earning money. A long-running hit in a few cities might look impressive on paper, but it was mainly profitable to bankers, not to him.

He opened the film in 750 U.S. and Canadian movie theaters in June, accompanied by a television advertising campaign. And the film was an instant "monster hit."

As to future plans: "I haven't seriously thought about [his planned] Napoleon film for several years, though at one time I was fully prepared to embark on the project. I had more than 5,000 illustrations in a cross-referenced library, concerning costumes of the period. I collected more than 500 books on the subject. But now...inflation would put the film in the

neighborhood of \$50 to \$60 million, and I'm not sure that it can be done in under three hours' playing time."

When he was growing up in the Bronx (New York) and developing an avid interest in movies, Kubrick (who never went to college) had a high regard for certain film critics. But after serving as a staff photographer for Look magazine, he got into the film business himself — first as a writer, producer, and director of documentaries, and then of feature films. His conclusion was that "film critics only seem of any importance when their tastes coincide with those of the general public."

It wasn't simply that in 1964 Bosley Crowther of The New York Times called "Dr. Strangelove" an "un-American movie," and repeatedly denounced it as an act akin to treason.

What convinced Kubrick that most critics "even the ones who write well" are fools was the total drubbing that "2001" got upon its release in 1968. "A monumentally unimaginative movie," wrote Pauline Kael. "A regrettable failure," wrote John Simon, shrugging it off as "a shaggy God's story."

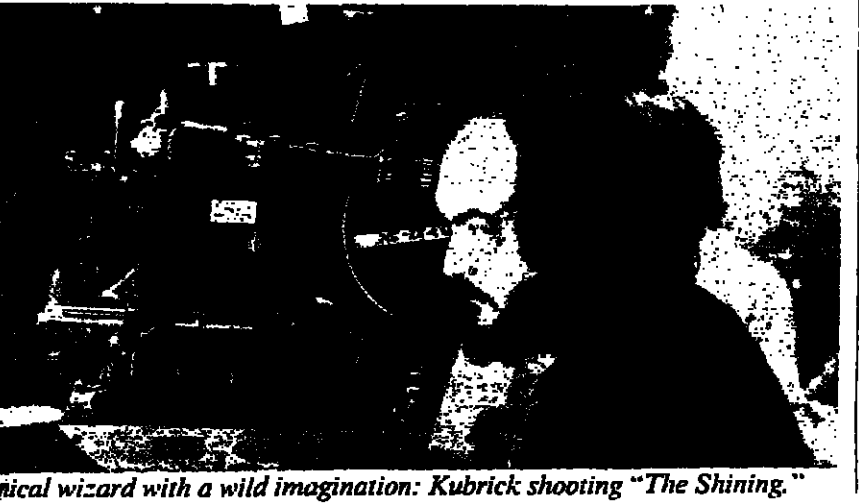
After that, nothing that critics have written about Kubrick's work has mattered to him. A good review, he believes, is useful only as a marketing tool. "I don't believe that any critic spends as much time doing his or her work as I do in my work," he said when "A Clockwork Orange" was released.

If all his movies are substantial — giving good value to anyone who spends money on a ticket, but not necessarily lifting them to cloud nine of esthetic ecstasy — isn't that enough? There are so few films that one can give that kind of minimal respect to, that it's a significant distinction.

Years from now, when the films of 1980 have become pop-culture history, "The Shining" is likely to be viewed as further evidence of the degree to which pure escapism dominated the entertainment scene during this downbeat economic era. Kubrick's flirtation with the horror movie is technically impressive. But anyone familiar with "Dr. Strangelove" and "2001" knows that Kubrick can be much more than a technical wizard when his imagination is working with all stops out.

No matter how well "The Shining" does there will be no sequels. "I couldn't grow as a director and make sequels," he says. "It's like trying to have your cake and eat it too." Perhaps it's because of that subliminal sense of integrity, or the resilience of his intelligence, that Kubrick is one of few film directors whose work is worth taking seriously. He is also one of very few to sustain a period of active creativity over 25 years and show no sign of wearing out.

"I've never felt better, sharper or younger," he says. His inner-space odyssey continues. ■  
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Magical wizard with a wild imagination: Kubrick shooting "The Shining."

## Count Basie on Tour: 'One More Time'

by Michael Zwerin

ARIS — "One more time," said Count Basie in a voice that sounds like a brass section in bucket-mutes, and his band broke into the coda of "April in Paris" at the Salle Pleyel concert last night. The part of his music we remember is the space between the notes.

It looks like his music; somehow fat and clean and funky at the same time. I would also have said slow and fast, but only slow now. At 76, he walks with a When he is at home in the Bahamas, he does therapy for his arthritis. Arthritis is as allment for a band leader on a difficult tour of Europe — rumored to last. It's also serious for a piano player. Basie has never moved his fingers. Space has always been his material. Files Davis and Thelonious Monk, he is the jazz masters of minimal art. Sitting piano in front of his powerhouse band, he is the essential plink here and the placed plunk there, he hardly moves. He is doing nothing and yet it's everything. The music implodes around the eye of a hurricane.

Basie was born in Red Bank, N.J., in 1906. He replaced Fats Waller with Liza and affling Sextet, toured Oklahoma with the White on the Keith Circuit and, in 1934, the Blue Devils in Kansas City. He joined the recently acclaimed U.S. film "Jazz" (the Blue Devils). He took the over in the early 1930s, after Lester had joined on tenor saxophone, and he is one of the most successful organizers of a big band history ever since.

He lived under Boss Pendergast's politichine in the colorful Kansas City of the 1930s. He talked to talk about it. He said, "You see, I like to do a lot of curving."

"Well, then, what's it like having a big band after big bands are supposed to be dead?"

"What do you mean 'What's it like'?"

I felt like a schoolboy who asked a silly question: "I mean... do you still enjoy it?"

His answer was almost inaudible, as he smiled: "Of course. If I didn't have a band, I'd be washing dishes. What else is there to do?"

I was beginning to feel a bit crowded. "Well, other people have formed quartets or retired to Vegas. There are alternatives, after all."

"Maybe for some people. Not for me." It was not going well. My first hero did not seem to approve of me. At the age of 15, when I heard his "Every Tub," I decided that playing jazz was my answer to the question, "What do you want to do with your life?"

I tried again: "What was Lester Young like when he first joined your band?"

"The same as always. Lester never changed." Flat statement. That was it.

I was getting worried. "You know you shouldn't be afraid to tell me things that will be in your book."

He was soft but firm: "I'm not afraid to tell you; I'm just not going to tell you."

My face got red.

"Now don't go getting red in the face..." I got up to leave. "Let's forget the whole thing. It's impossible."

He looked up at me and hung his mouth open in mock surprise: "Well, you must be kidding. You're the first journalist that ever acted that way with me."

"I don't care. It's just not worth it."

"You're wrong," he said. "Come on, sit down. I just said that I can't tell you and you took offense."

"That's right. I did." I sat down.

He had asked me another question and come back to it. I would have answered you. First of all, you must always be looking for something like that to happen...

"If you do, any little thing is likely to get to you and bad things will happen. Just be happy all the time. Don't look for reasons to be unhappy. I don't — ever. That's the reason all down through my life, no matter what went wrong, I always felt all right. That way nobody nowhere on earth can ever offend you. Because I try to get along with everybody and everything."

"OK. What was Kansas City like in the '30s?"

Basie shook my hand: "I can see that you're going to fool around and try and trick me into telling you anyway. I can see that." He laughed. "You'll enjoy the book when you read it."

Count Basie will be in Düsseldorf on Oct. 26; Copenhagen, Oct. 27; Stockholm, Oct. 28; Helsinki, Oct. 29; Berlin, Nov. 2; Oslo, Nov. 3; Hamburg, Nov. 5; Vienna, Nov. 10; Stuttgart, Nov. 11; Munich, Nov. 13; Frankfurt, Nov. 14; Zurich, Nov. 16; Lyons, Nov. 17.



Basie: "Just be happy all the time."

## Armchair Crowds for Merce Cunningham

by Susan Reimer-Torn

EW YORK — The outraged audience at the New York State Theater on March 4, 1965 had expected to see a dance concert. But at the New premiere of modern dance rebel Merce Cunningham's "Winterbranch," the dancers are visible in the semidarkness. More-blinding light was beamed at the audience, while their ears were assaulted by a nd of wood scraping glass.

Cunningham's response to the indignation? wonder why everyone assumed the event was supposed to be comfortable. A decision at the performance of the same work on, half the audience walked out. But who stayed gave it an ovation.

Cunningham has been challenging assumptions stirring controversy for decades. career of almost 40 years, he has radi-concepts of dance theater and inspired a generation of experimental choreographers. He has come to be recognized as a revolutionary of modern art.

A native of Centralis, Wash., the 61-year-old dancer-choreographer was a soloist with the Martha Graham Company until 1945. He was one of the first to reject modern dance's preoccupation with narrative, soul-baring or socially conscious dances. His credo was that dance used be about nothing other than dance — various combinations of movement unfolding in time and space. He insists that there are "no symbols." "Dancing has a continuity of its own. Its force of feeling lies in the physical image, fleeting or static."

For Cunningham, there are no givens, no performing conventions that can't, at least temporarily, be shaken. Music and dance, for example, although performed simultaneously, are utterly independent of one another. The scores — more often collections of noises and electronic sounds than music — have only their approximate duration in common with the dances they "accompany." The dancers often hear the score for the first time only at the actual performance.

Even without glaring lights and blaring sounds, Cunningham often disorients his audience. In his dances, there is rarely a front or

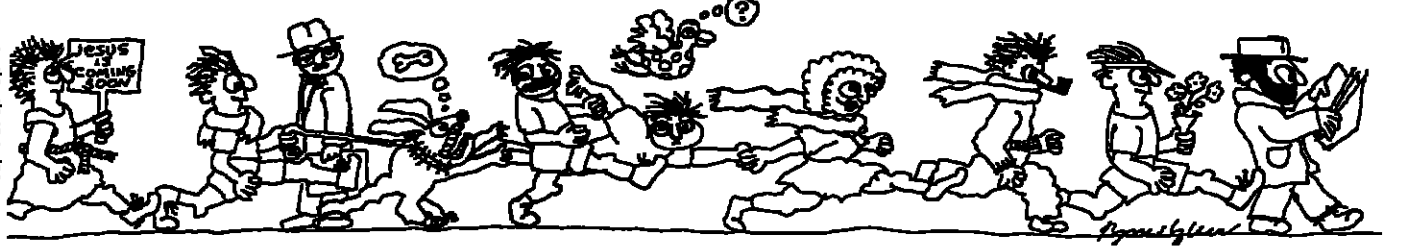
back; the works are conceived to be seen from any angle. In the "Events" he has presented in recent years, random excerpts from his repertory are performed in constantly shifting order. The stage and scene are whatever is available where the company happens to be performing, be it a basketball court or 18th-century sculpture garden. Even when Cunningham uses a traditional theater, it is useless to look for center stage. Several things occur at once in different parts of the space.

Absent, too, are such comforting Aristotelian notions as the need for a beginning, middle and end. A work may be in progress before the audience is invited in and may end without a recognizable conclusion. Cunningham can simply fizzle out movement that seems to be building to a high point or, conversely, spring climaxes with no preliminary crescendo. These irregularities make people aware of just how deeply ingrained their expectations are.

Cunningham's movement sequences — which he calls "gamuts of movements" — are frequently compared to Cubist collages and

Continued on page 91W

## Europe on the Run: A Eurojogger's Guide



by Axel Krause

ROME — The thousands of runners gathering to compete in the Oct. 26 Paris-Versailles marathon will not only be running — they also will be comparing notes on where to jog in European cities, for a determined jogger is crucial and hard-to-get information.

"It is an ideal opportunity to swap notes and experiences," says a Dutch banker who plans to run in the Sunday marathon.

I know the problem, having recently returned from Venice, whose hectic street congestion and almost total absence of parks made it more difficult to resolve than usual. Unaware of the quiet paths along the canals of the Giudecca, I was forced to run around the patio adjoining my expensive, top-floor suite in the Europa and Regina Hotel. Only the superb view of the canal helped to offset the boredom of my somewhat confining run.

For the hard-core jogger who must travel a lot, finding a place to jog can be frustrating. But it is worth the effort, for running in Europe can be fun — particularly for the businessman, banker or diplomat who keeps up a hectic working pace away from home.

There are plenty of spots in European cities in or near parks, scenic lakes or canals. Most are close to good hotels, which cut out time wasted getting to the running. Some cities have riverside quays downtown. And the weekend visitor can usually find plenty of countryside within a half-hour's drive of any European city. As a general rule, the smaller the city, the handier the spacious, wooded trails.

Earlier this year, Penguin published the "Runner's Guide to Europe," in which two American runners, Allen Hayes and Jere van Dyk, explain where to jog, swim and play squash or tennis in 24 European cities. Its chapters on running are excellent, though it neglects to list convenient hotels.

A few pointers: Women joggers should expect no problems during daylight hours, with the possible exception of incredulous stares, but they should avoid jogging at night. In the British Isles, always remember to look right when crossing streets. Americans visiting Eu-

rope should not forget to bring along "shoo goo," the heel-building glue that is as hard to find in Europe as New Balance running shoes.

"Running in Europe is more difficult than in the States," I came over here five months ago and am still finding out where to run while traveling," says Weldon Miller, director of public affairs for Gulf Oil in London, who runs hard, managing a 50-mile weekly average.

Mr. Miller says he always packs his running shoes, extra socks and T-shirts, shorts and a cap for protection against the rain. And he wears a wrist stopwatch to measure distances.

"Since I am often exploring," he says, "the watch tells me when it's time to head back."

Adds Eugene Dattle, a U.S. investment banker based in London, "I rely on primary research — meaning myself." He notes that since appointments in Europe are rarely scheduled before 9 a.m., there is usually plenty of time for early morning runs.

In Europe, jogging can prove lonely. Darting around city parks in the early morning is still considered strange by many Europeans, and the visiting jogger often finds little competition. This is changing, however, as more and more Europeans take up the habit.

It is also relatively safe. Recent interviews with "Eurojoggers" did not uncover a single case of mugging, the occasional danger of running in places like New York's Central Park. But there are hazards. Many city parks do not open until 8 a.m. I have often waited for not very friendly guardians to open the gates to a city park — as I shivered in the cold.

A jogger can run into a bit of hostility from local residents. "I certainly would not turn my dog on the runners I see in Paris parks in the morning," grumbles a French woman who exercises her dog in the Bois de Boulogne, "but they do disturb my sense of calm."

The following list is based on interviews with traveling businessmen, bankers and diplomats. For the determined Eurojogger, a further prospect looms in the shape of a new European chapter of the so-called Hash House Harriers. Launched in Malaysia to boost running before World War II, the Harriers have active chapters in Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong and provide information about local running conditions. One former member says

he may found a chapter in Paris if interest materializes.

A list of jogging parks and hotels follows: London is rated high by virtue of its spacious parks. Hyde Park and Regent's Park are considered by many to be the best locales (Hyde Park Hotel, Royal Garden Hotel, Dorchester, Hilton, Intercontinental, Grosvenor).

Paris also gets high marks, although the best sites are scattered. Among them: the Bois de Boulogne (Massenet, Alexander); Luxembourg Gardens (Scandinavia, Odéon, Saint Sulpice); Champ de Mars (Bourdonnais); Tuileries gardens (Crillon, Maurice, Intercontinental).

Brussels has several attractive spots. The Bois de la Cambre has a 1300-meter run with exercise signs and is timed for different age groups (Lloyd George, Hotel-Residence Greenwood). The downtown Parc de Brussels is a smaller but handier site (Astoria).

Geneva offers one of the most spectacular lakeside runs in Europe. The Esplanade, bordered by some of the city's best hotels, is ideal. The path can also be followed to a park near the ILO and new GATT buildings (Ritz, Rémond, the new Hilton, Beau Rivage, President).

Zurich also offers an excellent lakeside run (Dolder Grand, Bauer Lake).

Rome has many parks, but the favorite is the Borghese Gardens, one of the best runs in Europe and popular with lunchtime joggers (Hassler-Villa Medici, Parco dei Principi).

Venice offers the best jogging on the Island of Giudecca, a five-minute motor-launch ride to the center (Cipriani, Cassa Frola).

Düsseldorf and Munich also have excellent parks. (The Four Seasons, in both cities).

Luxembourg has some of the best, pollution-free jogging in Europe, either near the airport (Aerogolf) or in the city center (Cravart).

Vienna has several excellent spots, in particular near the city park (Intercontinental and Hilton). One downtown luxury hotel has its own spacious park (Schwarzenberg Palace).

Moscow compares favorably with most other European cities, but many sites are quite distant. Among the best are the Lenin Hills overlooking the city (Ukraine), the Sokolniki Park (Leningradskaya) and the botanical gardens (Ostankino).









# Festival

## Hong Kong Hosts Asian Arts Festival

by Harry Roinick

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's first four Asian Arts festival included every element of success except the big one. So when the fifth festival here on Oct. 16 with news that the People's Republic of China was sending down its participants — years after Bangladesh and Turkey had joined, the

nor is recognized by either the People's Republic of China or Taiwan: Diplomatically, it is still "British-administered China." So when the Chinese flag was hoisted on the Hong Kong Government building for the first time, with the flags of the other 12 festival nations, it created a first in Hong Kong's history.

The entire 17-day festival costs the Urban Council \$750,000 (U.S.) annually, out of which ticket sales bring in only \$100,000. But in the Urban Council, this is one way of presenting

"Those playgrounds are where the real atmosphere comes in," says Vivian Chow, a festival organizer. "All through the night, grandmothers, uncles and aunts, kids and amahs troop off together to see these weird people turning somersaults in the middle of their neighborhoods."

Without an artistic director, and with a permanent staff of only six, the Festival of Asian Arts depends upon local consulates to supply shows. It has always aimed at a popular audience, encompassing everything from a sort of Bangladeshi vaudeville show to the most sensitive Japanese solo koto players. Hong Kong contributes repertory theatres, Chinese chamber music, Cantonese opera and its own philharmonic — and the Cantonese shows always have the best turnout.

This year, a remote Sumatran region is contributing the Aceh group, including shows of ancient Moslem wrestling and fighting. More martial arts from Kerala, south India, are also attracting attention, as the Chinese would like to believe that theirs is the only martial arts heritage. Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka and the Philippines are sending dance troupes. And for the first time, New Zealand and Australia are represented, the former with Maoris, the latter with aborigines.

Also featured are lectures, recitals on various instruments and art exhibits: contemporary paintings of the Philippines and Korea, aboriginal art, Chinese ceramics and the paintings of the 19th-century painter Chen Shi-ren.

Some years ago, the Urban Council had a fright when the Philippines projected their own idea for an Asian arts festival, stressing that it would be in a real Asian country, not a mere colony. The idea remained on the drawing board, but it encouraged Hong Kong to expand its own festival.

"The irony," said one observer, "is that traditionally, we Chinese don't care at all about the rest of the world, since we feel so superior. Well, in this case, we're at least learning that there are other cultures than our own. And it gives us two weeks of good entertainment."



and's Fine Arts University dance troupe in full costume at the arts festival.

Hong Kong government may have felt that the had reached a kind of maturity. Organized by the local city council in 1976 participants from six regional countries, the festival has grown to include 156 musicians and lecturers from 13 different countries this year. A troupe of Turkish sword dancers represents the extreme west of Asia. At the extreme East Indian ocean there are Australian aborigine singers. The inclusion of the Peking Opera on the two days, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, represents a historic and diplomatic breakthrough. After Hong Kong officially neither recognizes

Hong Kong with arts from the region, as well as showing the wealth of Hong Kong to the rest of Asia. As an economic whirlpool, the colony resented its image as a cultural backwater, and this was a way to use its funds creatively. Tickets in the major venues are very cheap.

The Peking Opera was an exception at \$12, but all other shows cost between \$1 and \$4. In addition, for every two shows in the auditoria, artists perform about three free shows in the outdoor playgrounds scattered around the colony. Last year, for the 38,000 paying customers, almost eight times more watched free.

## Merce Cunningham Continued from page 7W

performed in any order. This results not improvisation but rather from a chance of composing that Cunningham deems his longtime collaborator, the composer John Cage. After setting the ba-  
"units," he repeatedly uses the 1 Ching or 16, tossed coins or shuffled cards to a phrase sequence, the number of how often a movement is done. Once the results, the dance is set — but only nited time. He believes that chance pro-allow for serendipity and more possi-

Does he see why art should be artificial-ized from the chaos of nature and experience. When he decided that like life, should be unpredictable, sub-uncertainty-sensory bombardment and encounters, he became a leading of a major revolution in modern art. Cunningham's stature and working methods attracted well-known composer and artist rators. Certain that their contributions

will not be altered to suit the dance, musicians such as John Cage, Earle Brown and David Behrman have composed scores, while artists such as Robert Rauschenberg and Jasper Johns have designed decor and sets.

Chance and flexibility notwithstanding, there is nothing haphazard about the technique and masterful control of Cunningham's dancers. Although in his early days, Cunningham (to further blur the distinction between life and art) used "everyday" movements, recently his vocabulary has been increasingly based in the idiom of classic ballet.

His dancers are remarkable for their clarity, alacrity and cool serenity, even while executing intricate steps at a maddening variety of rhythms. Their elegant carriage, strong use of the torso, soaring elevation and precise footwork give the company a distinctive, classic look.

On the current tour, the Merce Cunningham Dance Company will perform a selection of



Cunningham in "Roadrunners," 1979.

"Events" as well as repertory pieces in France and Italy. At the Theatre National de Strasbourg, Oct. 25; at the Teatro Nazionale in Milan, Oct. 28-Nov. 2, and at the Teatro Nuovo in Turin, Nov. 5-7.

## Paul Simon: Still Crazy, Still Touring

by Eve Zibart

NEW YORK — He is slight and wary-eyed, and with his hair hanging over his forehead looks a little like Brando playing Napoleon. He sits as if the sofa doesn't fit. Through the window he can see Central Park sleeping away to the East Side skyline. There is no music.

"I'm playing baseball this afternoon. It's my son's birthday." He looks down, curling his fingers. "I always have to think about something that might hurt my hands."

Paul Simon is 35. He looks younger. He looks vulnerable. He looks like a man who's always had to think, a man who has broken his talent to the bridle of his art. And sometimes, perhaps, it has taken him for a ride.

It's been five years since "Still Crazy After All These Years." For the past three, Simon has been laboring over his first film script and its soundtrack. Now the album's first single, "Late in the Evening," is shivering its maracas all over the airwaves. The movie, "One-Trick Pony," has just opened in the United States, and Simon, having just completed his first U.S. tour since 1975, is on a tour of Europe.

For 20 years, witty, wry and syncretized, Paul Simon has been paring his songs into curls from semi-autobiographical apples, cutting closer and closer to the core. His music is gospelized, jazzy, Latin, literate. From a self-conscious '60s visionary — "The words of the prophets are written on the subway walls" — he has evolved into a deft chronicler of American life and its constraints: "I know a man, he lives in my home town/He wears his passion for his woman like a thorny crown."

"I think the later songs are vastly superior to the early material," he says now, but without embarrassment. "They were big hits, but some of the early stuff, 'Sounds of Silence'... I didn't really know what I was doing. They just came naturally."

His lyrics no longer spun at their whim, and nowadays he wonders if anyone is listening. "There Goes Rhymin' Simon" sold only 1.5 million copies. Sales of "Still Crazy" stayed under 2 million — respectable numbers but a long way down from the 8 million copies of "Bridge Over Troubled Water," which marked the end of his partnership with Art Garfunkel.

"I want to see the new Woody Allen movie 'Stardust Memories' the other night," says Simon, "and there's a part where he talks to these extraterrestrial beings or whatever about the meaning of life. And they say, 'You wanna help mankind? Write funnier jokes.'"

"Well, people are always doing that to me. I'm trying to say something important in a new way, and people say to me, 'Why don't you write more happy songs?'"

Everyone wants everyone else to stay the



Simon's music is jazzy, gospelized.

same. Sing the songs, write the jokes, play the games. Heroes aren't supposed to grow old. The Beach Boys surf in an implacably endless summer. The artist who wants to learn, to push himself, risks pushing away his audience.

They are an interesting pair, Paul Simon and Woody Allen. Of similar age and disposition, they stand off at the edge of the self-exposure craze. Rueful, reckoning, they have written their private histories into the passages of American life. A lover at a time, a loneliness at a time, but never as simply from real life as they made it sound. Allen created Alvy Singer in his own image, and now Simon has Jonah Levin, the protagonist of "One-Trick Pony."

He looks so easy, he looks so clear. He looks like God's immaculate machine. And he makes me think.

about all those extra moves I make, All this herky-jerky motion And the bag of tricks it takes To get me through my working day.

"One-Trick Pony" began as an artistic stretching of Simon's new writing muscles. "I figured I could either try a Broadway musical or a movie, and I decided making a movie would be more like making a record. You finish a take, then you can do another or three or however many and then edit it the way you want to."

Jonah Levin is a pop singer-composer, a one-hit star measuring out his life in plastic coffee spoons. He is the pony of the title, turning his one trick and struggling with the rest.

His wife is divorcing him. She and their son live in a fancy apartment, a holdover from prosperous times; Levin lives in a basement.

There are, as always, pieces of Paul in the play: the two-man baseball game with his son, the tensions between marriage and music (Simon and Peggy Harper were divorced in 1975), between art and commercialism.

Simon had not originally planned the movie as a vehicle for himself, had even spoken with Richard Dreyfuss about starring in it, but "I knew we couldn't have some other guy on screen opening his mouth and singing with my voice. People would laugh."

When the script was finished, Simon went to Warner Bros. and 20th Century-Fox and said, "Here's the screenplay, here's the music, call me tomorrow." Both said yes. Simon went with Warner Bros. because he was under contract to the record division. Warner Bros. gave him complete artistic control, final cut rights and a \$6 to \$7 million budget, which he exceeded by about a million. The filming consumed a month in Cleveland, five in New York.

"I studied every part in the script as many ways as I could, so I could help if someone said, 'This doesn't work for me.' I had to listen to the dialogue as if I'd never heard it before. The first couple of months were fun... The last weeks I had to make myself do it."

Paul Simon is a New York boy. He and Art Garfunkel went to Forest Hills High, cut a record at 15 called "Hey, Schoolgirl" that got them as far as "American Bandstand," but none of the follow-ups floated.

In 1964 the partnership reformed and Columbia released "Wednesday Morning, 3 a.m." from which producer Tom Wilson pulled "Sounds of Silence." Wilson grafted on an electric guitar, bass and drums and sent the single out to No. 1.

Simon's soundtrack for "The Graduate" was a stunning experiment in conceptual scoring, accounting for two of Simon's 21 Grammys. "Bridge over Troubled Waters" won four. His 1978 prime-time television special won an Emmy award. His only prior movie appearance was as a Hollywood producer in "Annie Hall."

These days Simon shares his apartment with actress Carrie Fisher and sometimes with 8-year-old Harper. This time, the tour lasts a few weeks, short enough to be bearable.

"The bad nights are the ones where you wake up in the middle of the night and say, 'Where's Carrie? What town is this? What was the sound system like? It was an arena — it's Detroit. Oh, God, I'm in Detroit at 3 o'clock in the morning!'"

"I always say, 'This tour is the last.' Paul Simon's European tour dates are listed in the "Special Interest" box on page 8W. ©1980 The Washington Post

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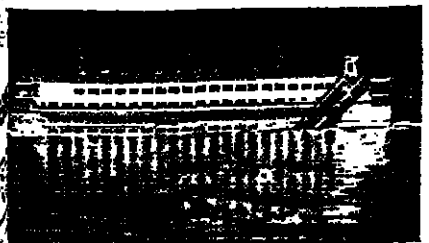
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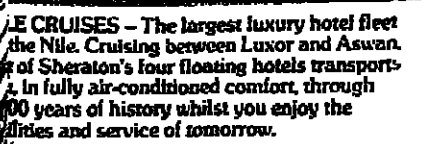
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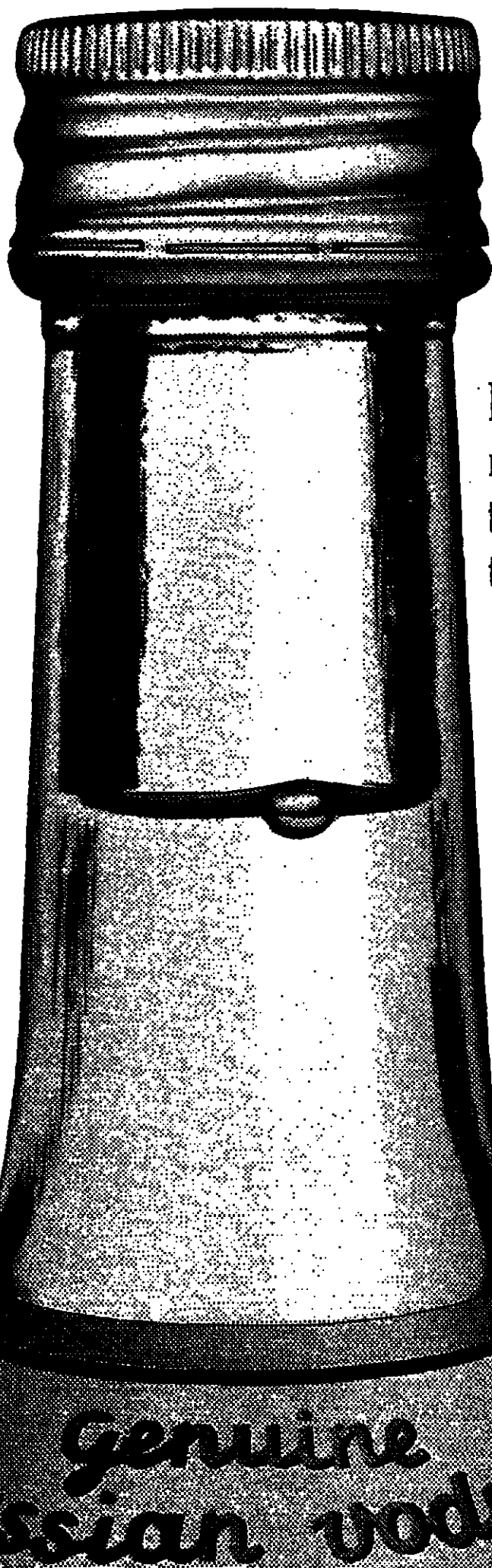


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## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Japan Takes 10.1% of W. German Car Market

NSBURG, West Germany — Japanese companies had 10.1 per cent of the West German car market in the first nine months of the year, the highest level ever since a long period, the Federal Motor Office said.

### Emerson Rejects Infusion for Italy

YO — Sanyo Electric Co. said it has turned down an invitation from Emerson Electronics of Italy to subscribe to a capital increase to ally with the Italian maker of color televisions.

### Emmott Agrees to Drop Wheelabrator Suit

ORLEANS — McDermott said Friday it has advised the U.S. District Court in Chicago that it has agreed in principle with Wheelabrator and Pullman to terminate litigation in that court. In return, McDermott said, Wheelabrator-Frye will pay it \$2.5 million.

### French Cut Oil Supplies to Foreign Buyers

IS — The French state oil company has cut oil supplies to some of its clients abroad, particularly in Japan, because of the interruption of oil exports from Iraq, a spokesman said Friday. The company said it had cut supplies to Japan under the name Total. The spokesman declined to disclose the size of the reductions, which he said would affect the time Iraq had to supply oil. Iraq had been supplying about 600,000 barrels a day — or 23 percent of France's oil imports.

### Hutchinson to Raise Capital Spending by 10%

YO — Hutchison said Friday it will increase capital spending for equipment in the business year ending next March by about 10 percent, from \$500 million to \$550 million, to expand production capacity and video tape recorders.

### Hunt Brothers Sell More Stock in Bache Group

YORK — The Hunt brothers of Dallas have apparently sold more of their stock holdings in Bache Group Inc. Racz International, a subsidiary of the New York brokerage firm of Phillips, Appel & Co. Inc., said that the Hunt-owned Placid Investment Ltd. sold shares of Bache stock Tuesday to an unidentified client of Racz. The shares represented about 10 percent of the balance of the Hunt family's interest in Bache that Hunt interests had acquired by last year.

### London Pounds Blamed As MG Era Ends

MGDON, England — A 51-year motoring era ended when the last MG car rolled off the assembly line at Abingdon, near Oxford. The worldwide protests by MG owners who fear they will not be able to get spare parts, British Leyland said the plant this week and laid off 700 workers, saying the plant was losing £20 million (\$48 million) a year. It promised spares for at least the next 10 years. The company said the strong British pound makes the MG too expensive for export markets, especially the United States.

## Bonn Trade Moves Back To Surplus

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany recorded a trade surplus of 1.63 billion Deutsche marks in September, a reversal of the 13.3-billion DM deficit in August, the federal statistics office said Friday. The deficit in August was the first since November, 1965, the office said.

Exports in September totaled 29.43 billion DM against 24.20 billion in August while imports rose to 27.81 billion from 24.33 billion in August.

Imports in the first nine months of this year totaled 253.2 billion DM while exports totaled 259.3 billion, giving rises over the same 1979 period of 20 percent and 13 percent respectively, the statistics office said.

### Deficit Narrows

It also said the current account deficit narrowed to a provisional 2.7 billion DM in September from a revised shortfall of 4.4 billion in August. In September, 1979, the current account deficit was 2.5 billion DM.

The statistics office did not explain the improved trade balance, but a major factor was thought to have been the fact that September marked the end of holidays for much of industry.

### Weak Currency

The mounting payments deficit has been cited as one of the reasons behind the current weakness of the West German currency, which has lost about 7 percent of its value against the dollar compared with 1978 levels and more than 18 percent this year against sterling.

West Germany's five leading economic research institutes expect the economy to record near-zero growth in 1981, its worst performance for six years, informed sources said.

The institutes' forecast, to be published on Monday, is slightly gloomier than a government prediction this week of between zero and 1 percent growth.

The institutes were likely to put this year's overall growth at about 1.5 to 2 percent, down from 4.5 percent in 1979, the sources said. After the start of the oil crisis, West Germany's gross national product shrank by 1.8 percent in 1975.

## Industry Looks at Gene-Splicing

NEW YORK — Dow Chemical Co. and Monsanto Co., the second- and fourth-largest U.S. chemical companies, are going to explore genetic engineering as a way of making industrial and energy products, according to spokesmen for the companies.

Dow is financing a \$5-million research project by Collaborative Genetics Inc. of Waltham, Mass., the company said Thursday.

Monsanto is taking a different tack by purchasing \$20 million of Biogen N.V.'s preferred stock. Earlier this year scientists at Biogen, a Netherlands Antilles-based company with research laboratories in Geneva, announced a breakthrough in the use of gene-splicing techniques to produce interferon from genetically modified bacteria.

Interferon, a protein produced by the body to fight disease-causing viruses, is being tested to determine its effectiveness in treating some types of cancer.

Under the agreement with Collaborative, Dow will have full access to new technology developed by its partner, said Collaborative's president, Ole Friedman.

The research is to develop a technology for applying recombinant DNA techniques to industrial processes.

Genetic engineering also could be used to re-engineer plants to make industrial chemicals or improve the process for making gasoline.

"The research and development effort is especially important in today's energy climate, where many industrial and energy products come from nonrenewable petroleum feedstocks that are becoming increasingly costly and scarce," Mr. Friedman said at a news conference.

Techniques that have been used successfully for the recently reported production of interferon, insulin and other medically important products are not economical for large-scale industrial use, he said.

### Money Supply Up Slightly

## Prices Gain in Late Rally on Wall Street

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in the final hour to close higher Friday in heavy trading.

Analysts said the lack of a strong follow-through to the sharp selloff Thursday encouraged some bargain hunting.

Earlier in the day, the market retreated on news that consumer prices rose one percent in September, a slightly faster pace than had been expected. Additionally, Chase Manhattan Bank raised its broker loan rate, which could mean a higher prime lending rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 40.9 points to close at 943.60 but declined despite advances by a few issues. Turnover slowed in 41 million shares from 49.2 million Thursday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve announced that the basic money supply, the M-1, rose to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$386.8 billion in the week ended Oct. 15 from a revised \$386.2 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply, known as M-1B, increased to an average of \$410.9 billion in the week from a revised \$410.1 billion a week ago.

For the latest four weeks M-1 averaged \$384.3 billion, a 12.8-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago. M-1B averaged \$407.9 billion in the same period, a 15.5-percent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

Both M-1A and M-1B for the week ended Oct. 8 showed an upward revision of \$400 million.

Dow Chemical climbed 1 1/2 to 32 1/2 after signing a research contract with Collaborative Genetics, a company involved in genetic engineering. Genentech, a genetic engineering firm that went public last week, added one to 5 1/2 bid, over-the-counter. Du Pont rose one to 41 1/2 but Merck lost 1 1/2 to 74 1/2.

Volume leader Sony Corp. dipped 1/4 to 14 1/4. A block of 1,059,000 shares traded at 14 1/4. Weyerhaeuser eased 1/4 to 34 1/4. A block of 331,500 shares traded at 34.

Richardson-Merrell climbed 1 1/4 to 30 1/4. It recently said it may consider selling its Ethical drug operations. G.D. Searle slipped 1/4 to 20 in active trading.

Prime Motor Inns lost 1/4 to 14 1/4. They are the owners of the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas. Dunes Hotel added 1/4 to 20 1/2 in the American exchange.

Phillips Petroleum gained 1 1/4 to 53. It reported improved third quarter profit. Mesa Petroleum added 1 1/4 to 52 1/2. Its September quarter results rose. Clark Oil proposed a two-for-one split, raised its dividend and reported higher third quarter net. Clark gained 2 1/4 to 49.

Procter and Gamble added 1/4 to 71 1/4. It reported slightly higher first quarter earnings.

Trans World Airlines has appointed William Slattery as head of its international division, which is headquartered in Paris.

He succeeds Stewart Long, who becomes vice president of field sales and services worldwide, in New York.

Frede Ahlgren Eriksen has been named deputy president and executive vice president of the SAS Group. Mr. Ahlgren Eriksen is vice president and SAS regional manager for Denmark.

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Norway Limits Oil, Gas Output  
OSLO — Norway wants to increase oil exploration in its northern waters but it will not allow any funds to increase the country's overall rate of production, Oil and Energy Minister Arvid Johansson said Friday.

The government intends to maintain a moderate rate of development of its oil and gas fields, he said, adding that Norway's activity in the North Sea would be reduced if the country began production in the north. Drilling began off northern Norway last summer.

The government reported Friday that state revenues from the offshore oil industry rose to 7.1 billion crowns (\$1.44 billion) in the first nine months of this year, from 3.7 billion crowns in the year earlier period.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Merrill Lynch NY has appointed T. Hilliard Statten managing director of its new Amsterdam office.

Continental Illinois Bank has appointed Bob Lavoo managing director of its Hong Kong subsidiary. Underwriters Bank (Overseas) Mr. Lavoo was formerly general manager of the Taipei, Taiwan, branch of Continental Bank.

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The government reported Friday that state revenues from the offshore oil















# Pass Rush Will Be Crucial As Cowboys Play Chargers

By William N. Wallace  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The National Football League's only Sunday night game of the season will pit the Dallas Cowboys against the San Diego Chargers in Texas Stadium. The Cowboys and Chargers have each won five of seven games, and the losses have occurred more because of their errors than the strength of the opposition.

The Chargers are fascinating to watch because they play the best "new" brand of football. This is the sophisticated passing game, with Dan Fouts prepared to throw to any one of four receivers; there is no primary receiver.

Fouts and his leading pass catchers, John Jefferson, Charlie Joiner, and Kellen Winslow, helped San Diego's passing offense gain 444 yards against the Giants last weekend. Those receivers rank first, second and fourth, respectively, in the league for yards gained on receptions.

The Cowboys also pass, but more by necessity than by design. Against the Eagles last Sunday their running attack gained only 46 yards, the second-lowest total in the club's 20 seasons. Tony Dorsett did not play in the second half because of bruised ribs, but he will try to go with a flanker to protect the ribs.

Coach Tom Landry of Dallas has attempted to beef up the running attack by shifting Ron Springs from fullback to halfback, behind Dorsett, and by making Robert Newhouse the regular fullback again.

A pass rush will be crucial in this game, especially for the Cowboys. They have an able front four led by Randy White, So do the Chargers, even though Louie Kelcher, the best of the defensive linemen, is on the injured list. Dallas is favored by 2 points.

Previews of other games follow, with records in parentheses (point lines are from Nevada sources):

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

**Miami (4-3) at Jets (1-6)** — David Woodley, the rookie, will make his third start as the Miami quarterback in Monday night's game. His first start was abysmal, the second a revelation as the Dolphins upset Buffalo. Terry Robiskie, the former Raider, is the new fullback. The Jets can score points, but to win they must overcome blunders. Betting choice: Even.

**Pittsburgh (4-3) at Cleveland (4-3)** — The Steelers expect to get some of their firepower back from the injured list. Franco Harris and Sidney Thornton will be fit; Lynn Swann and L.C. Greenwood may play, but Jack Lambert will be out for two weeks. Terry Bradshaw is expected to start after resting a sprained thumb. The Browns, mindful of Oakland's success with the long pass against the Steelers last Monday night, have a deft passer in Brian Sipe. Cleveland has lost seven in a row in this series and 11 of the last 12. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 5½.

**New England (6-1) at Buffalo (5-2)** — Steve Grogan, the Patriots' quarterback, leads the conference in passing. A victory would set the Patriots a two-game lead over their division rivals. The Bills have lost two in a row, but only by a total of eight points. Betting choice: New England by 3.

**Seattle (4-3) at Oakland (4-3)** — A key game because the winner will stay close to the Chargers, perhaps tying them in the division. For the Raiders, Jim Plunkett is doing fine at quarterback, and Kenny King is an outside running threat. Betting choice: Oakland by 4.

**Cincinnati (3-4) at Houston (4-3)** — The Oilers' double tight-end offense, with Dave Casper and Mike Barber, worked well last time. Earl Campbell ran for 203 yards. The Bengals are gaining respect with Isaac Curtis back at wide receiver and with a defense that has given up more than 17 points only once. Betting choice: Houston by 6.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

**Chicago (3-4) at Philadelphia (6-1)** — Wilbert Montgomery is hopeful of starting at halfback for the Eagles and giving them something of a ground attack. Vince Evans, now the Bears' starting quarterback, has proved he can complete the deep pass the team desperately needs. Betting choice: Philadelphia by 7.

**Los Angeles (5-2) at Atlanta (4-3)** — Because of a big, fast offensive line, Vince Ferragamo can do as he pleases as the Ram quarterback. He leads the league in passing statistics, and the team has won five in a row. Leeman Bennett, the Atlanta coach, is tinkering with his defense and might start four rookies. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 4.

**Minnesota (3-4) at Green Bay (2-4-1)** — Tommy Kramer completes a lot of passes, but the Vikings do not score much. The Pack-

ers are playing a little better because Lynn Dickey has had three strong games at quarterback. Betting choice: Green Bay by 1.

**Tampa Bay (2-4-1) at San Francisco (3-4)** — Joe Montana is now the 49ers' starting quarterback, and Don Woods, the former Charger, has replaced the injured Paul Hofer at halfback. This team has lost four straight; the Buccaneers have lost four and tied one of their last five. Betting choice: Tampa Bay by 2.

**New Orleans (0-7) at Washington (2-5)** — "We cannot try to keep from losing," says Dick Nolan, the Saints' coach. "We must play to win." The return of Terry Hermeling and George Starke as the offensive tackles has done wonders for the Redskins offense. The Washington players claim they can make the playoffs. Betting choice: Washington by 10.

## INTERCONFERENCE

**Denver (3-4) at Giants (1-6)** — Craig Morton will be the starting quarterback for the Broncos again, replacing Matt Robinson, the former Jet. After losing to Kansas City, Coach Red Miller, said: "Our defense played its poorest since I've been here." This Giant team may be the equal of the 1966 squad that lost 12 of 14 games and set the league record for most points allowed, 501. Betting choice: Denver by 6½ points.

**St. Louis (2-5) at Baltimore (4-3)** — Because they lost four of the five original starters in the offense line, the Cardinals cannot protect their quarterback, Jim Hart, who was sacked six times in the last game. The Colts can rush the passer, provided they abandon their 3-4 defense. Betting choice: Baltimore by 7½.

**Detroit (5-2) at Kansas City (3-4)** — Defenses are curbing Billy Sims, but it is because the Lions have had multiple injuries in their offensive line. Detroit's best linemen, Keith Dorney and Howard Elias, are out. For the Chiefs, the return of Jack Rudny and Charlie Getty to the offensive line has helped Steve Fuller, the young quarterback, make strides. Betting choice: Kansas City by 3½.

## 11 More Players Are Free Agents

**NEW YORK** — Eleven more players have been added to the baseball free-agent list, raising to 28 the number of players who have opted to take the step this year. On Thursday, one day after Dave Winfield and 16 other players declared for free agency, Lee May of Baltimore, Larry Bittner of the Chicago Cubs, Marty Pattin of Kansas City and Juan Beniquez of Seattle made their intentions known.

The Major League Baseball Players Association also filed the names of Dave Radner of Boston, Mick Kallander and Lenny Randle of the Cubs, Jesse Jefferson of Pittsburgh, Pete LaCock of Kansas City, Mike Sadek of San Francisco and Jose Morales of Minnesota.



Eva Mareckova of Czechoslovakia practicing on the bars for the Gymnastics World Cup meet this weekend in Toronto.

# Gymnasts in Toronto For 1980 World Cup

**TORONTO** — Three countries moving in different athletic directions have emerged as the top contenders for this weekend's Gymnastics World Cup competition.

Japan, ready to renew a winning tradition, China, ready to start one, and East Germany, for whom winning is the only tradition, were all prepared to claim victory in the tournament. But no one dared toll the bell on the Russians.

East Germany's Maxi Gnauck, silver medalist in the all-around competition at Moscow, and her male compatriot, Roland Bruckner, who was fifth in the Olympics, began closed training sessions Thursday for the three-day event at Maple Leaf Gardens.

"I am hoping to start here," said Gnauck, a stocky 14-year-old, whose well-muscled back seems to creak when she stretches. "There are many good gymnasts, a very, very good class. If I can win here, it will be one of my most important victories."

**3 Russians Withdraw**

Gnauck and Bruckner became the top contenders after the Russians capped a week of second thoughts by withdrawing three top performers, including three-time World Cup winner and all-around Olympic champion Alexander Ditiatin.

Also withdrawn are Alexander Tkachev, fourth in the World Championships, and Natalia Shaposhnikova, who finished fourth in the all-around competition at Moscow.

The Soviet Olympic women's all-around champion, Elena Dedova, scratched last week, as did Bart Conner — fifth all-around in the 1979 championships at Fort Worth, Texas, and the headliner of the U.S. team — and Stojan Deltchev, winner of the horizontal bar event at Moscow.

The Russian men will rely on Bogdan Makuz, who was second all-around at Fort Worth and second in the European championships, a competition the Russians regard as a much more glamorous event.

The added uncertainty in this competition comes from the Chinese, who are new to international competition but startlingly good.

Yubin Huang and Yeyun Li are the male entries. Huang placed 11th all-around in the 1979 championships and was sixth on the rings, eighth in the floor. Li was 13th in the event.

Japan failed to win any gold medals at the 1979 championships, thus ending a string that had lasted for 20 years. Japan is sticking by Hiroe Kajima and Kei Gushikeno, who have undergone rigorous reconditioning since placing ninth and seventh, respectively, at Fort Worth.



**VYWEIGHTS WEIGH IN** — Gerrie Coetzee (right) outweighed Mike Weaver, the 15-round title bout Saturday in Sun City, Bophuthatswana. But Weaver, a 28-year-old arise from Los Angeles making his first title defense since knocking out John Tate in 5th round in March, seemed happy with his weight. "I'm just a little heavyweight," he said and everybody I fight is bigger than I am." Weaver came in at 210 pounds. Coetzee, a 30-year-old former dental technician from South Africa, weighed in at 226½. Weaver will \$2.2 million plus 40 percent of the television rights. Coetzee stands to earn \$200,000.

# 000 to Run in N.Y. Marathon

By Neil Arndur

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — It began in 1970 with starters laboring in obnoxious Central Park. Ten years later, the New York City Marathon has become a worldwide phenomenon that one British commentator described as "the folk festival I have ever

than 16,000 runners — men, 2,500 women — from 43 foreign countries — the starting line on the land side of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge Sunday morn-

marathoners have de- the trek through New York City and across the bridges in poetic terms, after finishing third, bell Rodgers and Kirk Steve Kenyon of Britain is first experience with the New York City Marathon. "The crowd was magic."

avorable fall weather, and crowd may turn out 52-mile race. Once again, and Grete Waitz, the de-champions, will be the star faces.

## Transactions

BASEBALL

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The 32-year-old Rodgers, who won a third consecutive Boston Marathon crown in the spring, will be after his fifth victory in a row here. There will be equal interest in how well Waitz fares, particularly after the Norwegian teacher managed to finish 69th over-all among 11,405 starters last year en route to a world record time of 2:27:33.

More than enough challengers abound for New York's king and queen of the roads. Among the prominent Americans will be Jeff Wells, Mike Buhmann and John Lodwick. The leading foreigners will include Gerard Nijboer of the Netherlands, the silver medalist at the Moscow Olympics; Lasse Viren of Finland, a two-time Olympic champion at 5,000 and 10,000 meters; Rudolf Gomez of Mexico, sixth in Moscow; Dave Chettle of Australia, and Jerome Drayton of Canada.

A number of top track and field athletes will be making their marathon debuts in New York, with lofty expectations. Leading this group are Alberto Salazar, a University of Oregon senior, and Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, the Olympic silver medalist in the steeplechase.

Waitz has dominated the women's division in her two appearances. This year, Pat Lyons-Catalano of Boston and Gillian Adams of Britain are said to have a chance of breaking 2:30.

For many, the New York event is more than a race. About 4,700 runners will be in a marathon for the first time, hoping only to finish. They will range in age from 9 to 78. Wives and husbands will run; so will the four Quinn brothers, the two who live in Manhattan and the two from Ireland.

The largest contingents among the 1980 foreign runners will be the 482 from France, 298 from Britain, 147 from Switzerland and 98 from West Germany.

overwhelming approval from White Sox shareholders to sell the team. The White Sox president, Bill Veck, labeling the rejection as "unreasonable and unfair," said the team had several other options to pursue.

But Andrew McKenna, White Sox chairman of the board, said the sale issue was "back to square one after these events."

President Lee MacPhail of the American League said he could not pinpoint a reason why the owners failed to approve the sale, but he acknowledged that the local ownership question was on the minds of several owners.

"I can't tell you exactly why there were different reasons," MacPhail said. "The local ownership issue was a concern, probably the strongest concern."

DeBartolo's bid had been publicly criticized by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who indicated it would not be in baseball's best interest to have an owner of a team not be based in that city. Kuhn voiced concern that DeBartolo, who owned the Pittsburgh Penguins of the National Hockey League and racetracks in Illinois and Louisiana, would move the team to New Orleans.

"But I think the concern about moving the team from Chicago had been abated," said MacPhail, indicating that Kuhn's opposition probably did not affect the vote.

DeBartolo had pledged to keep the team in Chicago and had expressed confidence before the vote that the owners would approve his bid.

MacPhail said the vote was a "secret one," refusing to list the teams that voted against the move.

As a precaution against runners competing illegally, race organizers have intensified security precautions. There will be a computerized check-in system at the start, and video equipment will be positioned at several locations to record numbers and faces. Additional spot checkers will be used to avoid the possibility of a runner dropping out and still trying to claim a finish-line time. These situations surfaced after the disqualification of Rosie Ruiz as the apparent women's winner of the Boston Marathon.

Race officials have decided to bypass an opportunity to offer prize money for this year's race. But all runners will receive T-shirts and caps, a number of free meals and the opportunity to discuss their foot problems at a foot-care clinic.

# Ali Preparing To Fight Again After New Year

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — Muhammad Ali, setting the groundwork for another crack at the heavyweight crown, has agreed with a Los Angeles-based promoter to fight a "top-ranked contender" early in 1981, it was learned Friday.

Ali, who has been urged by many members of the boxing community to retire following his 11th-round technical knockout by Larry Holmes Oct. 2 in Las Vegas, is working with promoter Harold Smith to line up a possible bout.

"Ali has agreed to fight a top-10 rated opponent in early January," Smith said. "Five weeks later we plan to take on another opponent and from there we'll go for a title shot."

Smith said he and Ali have not settled on a particular opponent and no papers have been signed. But he said such matters would be cleared in the near future and that the bout would probably be held outside the United States, in either Kenya, Nigeria or Taiwan.

Ali said he would be ready to fight after the New Year. "I don't know who it will be," he said. "We're still negotiating. I'll be anybody that'll be too easy."

**Herzog to Lead Cardinals Both On and Off Field**

United Press International

**ST. LOUIS** — Whitey Herzog Friday assumed the dual role of general manager and field manager of the St. Louis Cardinals for the 1981 baseball season. To assist him, Joe McDonald, former general manager of the New York Mets, was named executive assistant in the Cardinals' organization.

"We realize that this is unique in baseball, but we strongly believe that Whitey is capable of handling both jobs," said August Busch Jr., the club president. "As both field manager and general manager, he will be able to view the talent on the field and know first-hand what our needs are, which we think will be beneficial to the club."

Herzog replaced Ken Boyer as field manager of the Cardinals on June 8. In August he was appointed general manager of the team and served in that capacity through the rest of the 1980 baseball season.

Herzog said that McDonald would help him in contract negotiations. "I'm sure Joe and I will get into these contracts, but I'll be the guy who says 'yes' or 'no' and, of course, will clear the money with Mr. Busch," Herzog said.

## NFL Leaders

LEADING PASSERS

Player	Team	Yds.	Att.	TD
Tom Brady	NE	1,087	187	13
Steve Grogan	NE	1,087	187	13
Tom Brady	NE	1,087	187	13
Steve Grogan	NE	1,087	187	13
Tom Brady	NE	1,087	187	13
Steve Grogan	NE	1,087	187	13
Tom Brady	NE	1,087	187	13
Steve Grogan	NE	1,087	187	13
Tom Brady	NE	1,087	187	13
Steve Grogan	NE	1,087	187	13

LEADING RUSHERS

Player	Team	Yds.	Att.	TD
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13
Earl Campbell	HOU	1,087	187	13

LEADING PASS RECEIVERS

Player	Team	Yds.	Att.	TD
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13
John Jefferson	SD	1,087	187	13

LEADING PUNTERS

	No.	Yards
Jennings, NYG	41	2007
Ramsay, NYJ	35	1533
Guv, Oak	28	1211
Presridge, Den	32	1282
Portridge, SD	28	1193
LEADING PUNT RETURNERS		
	No.	Yards
Gell, Pitt	11	139
Seims, Was	16	197
LT, Smith, KC	17	208



